FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 159

18 August 1981

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Korionov Attacks Reagan Neutron Bomb Decision [PRAVDA 12 Aug] AA 1
SELSKAYA ZHIZN on U.S. Push for Arms Race, Bomb [Pastukhov, 8 Aug] AA 2
IZVESTIYA Hits PRC Delight Over Reagan Decision [Vasilyev, 12 Aug] AA 2
Neutron Decision Viewed as 'Nuclear Terrorism' [Beglov] AA 4
Ceausescu Opposition to Neutron Weapons Reported AA 4
Tashkent Cites Beijing, DRA Reactions to Bomb AA 5
Beijing Reaction Assailed AA 5
DRA Opposition to Bomb AA 5
Military 'Specialist' Views Arms Race, Disarmament [(Plyushkevichyus)] AA 6

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

U.S. Stand on Law of Sea Treaty Criticized CC 1
Soviet Delegate Cited CC 1
Shitikov Views Soviet Efforts for European Detente [IZVESTIYA 31 Jul] CC 2
European Socialist Leaders End Rhodes Meeting [PRAVDA 11 Aug] CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Decision on Delivery of Planes to Israel Noted A 1
CIA Alleged Third World Activities Described [Kvzyakov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Jul] A 1
ZA RUBEZHOM Raps U.S. Policy Toward Grenada [No 32] A 3
Polovchaks Believe Son Drugged, Detained by Force A 4
U.S. Orthodox Church Head Pays Visit to Kiev A 4

CHINA

Zhao Ziyang Tour Reflects 'Provocative Activities' B 1
Book on Chinese Army Sees Discord, Discontent [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 Jul] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Greet DPRK Leaders on Jubilee [PRAVDA 15 Aug] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan National Holiday Marked in Moscow D 1
Soiree Held D 1
DRA Representatives Continue Visit to Uzbek SSR D 1
Visit to Factories D 1
Visit to Samarkand D 2
Trade, Economic Cooperation With Afghanistan Noted D 2
PRAVDA on Elimination, Capture of Afghan Rebels D 3
[Shchedrov, 11 Aug]

EASTERN EUROPE

Commentaries on Brezhnev-Kania Crimea Meeting F 1
Shalygin Comment F 1
Aid to Poland Noted F 1
TRYBUNA LUDU Cited F 3
Polish Press on Soviet Aid [Olenichev] F 4
Hungarian-Soviet Youth Festival Reported F 5
[Blatin, Chirkov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 21 Jul]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Libya's Air Defense Aid to Lebanon Shows Good Will H 1
Habash Says Liberation Movements 'in Ascendant' H 1
Iraqi Friendship Delegation Meets With Official [INA] H 1
Lebanese Nasirite Delegation Concludes Visit H 2
[IZVESTIYA 31 Jul]
Iranian Parliament Approves Bahonar Government H 2
Briefs: AUCCTU Aid to Lebanon H 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

'Cutthroats' Leave Miami for Guantanamo Base K 1
Moscow Talks Broach CEMA-Latin American Ties K 1
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 28 Jul]
Brutents-Led CPSU Delegation Returns From Mexico K 2
Latin American Ambassadors Depart Moscow K 3
Colombian Envoy [IZVESTIYA 4 Aug]
Peruvian Ambassador [IZVESTIYA 29 Jul] K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

TRUD Editorial on Forthcoming TU Campaign [4 Aug] R 1
Kabin Views Estonian SSR's 41st Anniversary R 2
Riga Paper Editorializes Against Wasting Bread [CINA] R 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Pazhitnev Reports Grain, Fodder Harvest Figures T 1
[PRAVDA 13 Aug]
Center of Harvesting Moves to Northern Kazakhstan T 1
USSR Ministry Reviews Winter Crop Preparations T 2
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 11 Aug]
Staff Criticizes Farm Machinery Builders' Faults T 4
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 23 Jul]

Minister Outlines Role of Subsidiary Farms T 4
[Lomako in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 31 Jul]
Latvian Official Interviewed on Private Plots [Bonats] T 5
RSFSR Official Interviewed on Private Farms T 7

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Launching of Cosmos-1296 Satellite Reported U 1
Scientist Interviewed on INTOR Reactor Project U 1
[IZVESTIYA 5 Aug]
New TV Relay System Set Up in Tadzhikistan U 1
Construction of Alma-Ata TV Tower Completed U 1
[PRAVDA 10 Aug]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Report, Comment on Air Fleet Day Celebration V 1
Moscow Meeting V 1
Batekhin Commentary V 1

KORIONOV ATTACKS REAGAN NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

FM171051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 81 p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov article under general headline "Resolute Condemnation": "An Observer's Opinion"]

[Text] The world is overcome with indignation. A mighty wave of protests against U.S. President Reagan's decision to start up the convevor producing neutron weapons is growing throughout the world.

This decision is an integral part of the American military's course of preparing for war using not only conventional weapons but also nuclear, biological and neutron weapons. Back in 1945, in carrying out the atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, American ruling circles embarked on a path which threatens the world with nuclear catastrophe. Reagan's order means that the present U.S. administration is accelerating its progress along that fatal path. It again confirms the conclusion contained in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress: "Adventurism and readiness to put mankind's vital interests at stake for the sake of their own narrow, selfish aims--this is laid bare in the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism."

At the same time the world has received evidence of Washington's perfidy. On meeting with powerful resistance from European and world public opinion, the Carter administration maneuvered, first embarking on the creation of components for neutron weapons. Now, with that stage behind it, the Reagan administration is taking the next step. Trying to deceive the peoples, it hypocritically declares that the decision adopted is a purely "internal" U.S. affair and that the barbaric weapon will not be deployed in Europe. But that subterfuge will deceive nobody.

In vain are certain West European figures, particularly in the FRG, pretending, like ostriches, that the White House decision does not concern them. The other day an NBC Pentagon correspondent stated frankly: Europe is the most likely region of military operations where the neutron weapon could be used. The delivery vehicles for neutron warheads will be Lance missiles or 8-inch artillery shells. The guns and missile installations are already in Europe. The warheads could be delivered there in a very short time.

Washington has long since made it a normal feature of its policy to present its allies with faits accomplis. There need be no doubt that those who have thoughlessly consented to the deployment of new American medium-range weapons in Western Europe will once again reap the fruits of their narrowminded policy.

Some embarrassment is in evidence even in NATO headquarters. As Britain's THE TIMES reports, bloc spokesmen have stated that "The NATO allies were not consulted." "NATO spokesmen," the newspaper writes, "believe that the timing of the decision was unfortunate and that it indicates the lack of a sound approach to relations with the European allies." Of course, it is not the fate of peace which concerns the NATO strategists. They are afraid above all that the White House decision "will further strengthen opposition to the deployment of American nuclear weapons in Europe."

Evidently the priests of neutron death thought that the "closed season" in political life in the summer would facilitate the implementation of their malicious plans. But they miscalculated again. The movement of resistance to their misanthropic intentions is really taking on a worldwide scale.

Nobody can be indifferent today. The American military's monstrous plans threaten all the world's peoples. Everyone who values life is rising up to combat them.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON U.S. PUSH FOR ARMS RACE, BOMB

PM171608 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Aug 81 p 3

["International Review" by observer Nikolay Pastukhov: "Two Hundred Inglorious Ways"]

[Text] The new U.S. administration headed by Ronald Reagan has been in the White House for 200 days. What new contribution has it made to the development of contemporary international relations? What positions has it adopted on such vital issues of profound concern to all mankind as limiting the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race?

Judging from the official pronouncements of the White House head himself and especially from the actions of Pentagon chief Weinberger and Secretary of State Haig the answers to these questions are not at all comforting in the eyes of world public opinion.

Despite Washington's periodic assertions that the U.S. foreign policy course is still in the process of being framed, the last 200 days are convincing testimony to the fact that the new U.S. administration is firmly embarked on a course of hegemonism and cold war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and an unbridled arms race. The new U.S. administration's 200 inglorious days are also alarming for peace and security in our world since the foreign policy course currently being pursued by Washington is way out of line with the realities of today's world.

The fact is, while paying lip service to the need to hold talks with the Soviet Union--largely as a result of pressure from its West European allies--the new Washington administration feels that before those talks begin the United States must achieve military superiority over the USSR in order to conduct them "from a position of strength." But it is precisely in this that Washington's main thesis is utopian since our country will never allow such a situation to be created. In the world at present there exists a strategic equilibrium based on the principle of equality and identical security of the sides and this is the best basis for talks to end the arms race on the basis of SALT II. Yet Washington is striving to secure one-sided advantages for the United States at the USSR's expense, as is particularly graphically demonstrated by Reagan's recent statements at a press conference which call to mind his message to the American people on his inauguration, when he said: "We will maintain sufficient strength to prevail if need be." Washington is now cutting all welfare programs in the United States and pumping the dollars saved into the military budget. What are they being spent on? New strategic arms--MX ICBMS, missile-carrying submarines, a new super aircraft carrier, new strategic bombers and new medium-range missiles for deployment in West Europe. These are not just words or foreign policy formulations but concrete actions fraught with dangerous and unpredictable repercussions for the peoples of West Europe and the American people alike.

The United States is speeding up the development of new weapons systems, including some for use in space. As is well known, not so long ago the United States launched a spacecraft as part of the "shuttle" program, which is primarily intended for military purposes and in particular, for deploying a laser weapon in space. Preparations are currently under way for launching another spacecraft for similar purposes. In addition, the United States has begun preparing for chemical and bacteriological warfare and the plan to manufacture and deploy that barbarous instrument of mass annihilation--the neutron weapon--in West Europe is being resurrected. That is how the new U.S. administration is "preparing the ground" for talks with the Soviet Union.

In [illegible] utterances Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that in s[illegible]ing due concern for safeguarding its security and the security of its allies and friends the Soviet Union is guided purely by defense interests and has never sought nor does it now seek military superiority. "We have never sought, nor do we now seek military superiority over the other side," he declared from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress. "This is not our policy. But neither will we allow such superiority to be established over us. Attempts to do so and to talk to us from a position of strength are utterly futile!"

At the same time as whipping up a militaristic mood at home Washington is doing its utmost to inculcate it in West Europe. But many people on our continent with first-hand experience of the horrors of World War II can see only too well that Washington's desire to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe spells disaster for the latter. That is why many West European governments and the public at large are firmly resisting Washington's attempts to drive them into the trap of a nuclear holocaust.

In this connection it should be pointed out that the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" evoked a truly global response on our world. In this historic document, imbued with the spirit of true humanitarianism, the Soviet Union's supreme legislative organ, concerned at the growing danger of war, called on foreign parliaments and the general public to speak out in support of businesslike and honest talks with a view to preventing a new round in the nuclear arms race, eliminating seats of tension and solving contentious international problems by peaceful means.

Parliamentarians and political parties and organizations in many countries and on all continents have spoken in support of the appeal. The appeal was warmly endorsed by our friends in the fraternal socialist community countries. It met with an active and benevolent response in the majority of nonaligned and neutral states. But under obvious pressure from Washington and the U.S. Congress, so zealous when it is a question of further military appropriations, a number of NATO countries have still not responded to the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal-- rther evidence of the distinctly militarist course they are steering. But recent nts testify to the fact that the peoples of the world have actively responded to e appeal. The antiwar movement has recently become widespread in West Europe. Explaining its nature to a U.S. inquirer Karl Heinz (Shonauer), federal secretary of the youth wing of West German's Social Democratic Party, said the following: "We are opposed to U.S. policy. You talk of the 'Free World' but there are different interpretations of this concept. Alexander Haig's views on rightwing governments make some young people think that if his policies had been implemented 40 years ago the United States would have been in alliance with Hitler rather than in the opposing camp." It is these feelings, (Shonauer) added, which make young people join the antiwar movement and vigorously protest the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

Current U.S. policy is also arousing the same feelings on other continents. On 5 August a peace march by Japan's democratic ended in Hiroshima. It marked the 36th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and was held under such slogans as: "No Nuclear War!" and "Ban Nuclear Weapons Now!" Large demonstrations in support of peace are being held in Delhi, Colombo, Rangoon, Jakarta, Sydney and Bangkok and in the countries of the Arab east, Latin America and Africa. People of good will across the globe are angrily condemning the militarist hysteria generated by that zealous agent of the U.S. military-industrial complex's selfish will, the new U.S. administration. As for the Soviet Union, in this charged international atmosphere it is showing restraint and a sensible approach to all acute contemporary problems and is seeking realistic and constructive ways of so ving them. This is the firm line of the land of the soviets, deriving from the peace policy's Leninist principles and from the very nature of the Soviet socialist system.

...The new U.S. administration has been in office for 200 days. The sooner Washington grasps that these have been inglorious days for it and the sooner it starts to think realistically the better it will be for the United States and for all the peoples of our world.

IZVESTIYA HITS PRC DELIGHT OVER REAGAN DECISION

PM180919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed rejoinder "Curtsies to Washington" from the "World Today" feature complied by B. Vasilyev]

[Text] A mighty outburst of resentment and indignation has been elicited throughout the world by U.S. President R. Reagan's decision on the full-scale production of neutron weapons, a most inhuman variety of mass-destruction weapons.

You might think that there is no corner of the world where an angry wave of protest has not risen up against this criminal design of the Washington administration.

Alas, there is. In Beijing, for example, there is rejoicing. Beijing is applauding. Citing official circles, XINHUA has reported that China "expressed its full satisfaction" in connection with the U.S. decision to produce the neutron bomb. Moreover, zealously supporting the White House spokesmen who are obliged to justify themselves to their West European partners, XINHUA emphasized that China would like to see the neutron bomb deployed not only in the United States but also in West Europe....

A graphic example of the militarist alliance between Chinese hegemonism and American imperialism!

NEUTRON DECISION VIEWED AS 'NUCLEAR TERRORISM'

LD172212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] The decision of the Reagan administration to go ahead with the production of neutron warheads presents, in the eyes of the rest of the world, an example of distorted thinking in the field of U.S. military strategy and foreign policy. A commentary by Spartak Beglov, international affairs journalist:

This is direct evidence of Washington's obsession with the desire to produce neutron weapons in greater quantities and in all their possible forms, and of the desire to belittle in every way the evil of the possible use of such a weapon as a means of waging war and to use it as an instrument of international blackmail.

The Pentagon is working out a new strategy of a so-called integrated war for Europe or an integrated battlefield. It implies, as the informed Washington observer (Pinkus) testifies, the training of American military servicemen for the simultaneous waging of conventional, nuclear and chemical warfare. Neutron weapons are best of all because they make such a war conceivable and practicable with the smallest expenditure. Of course, neutron weapons or, as the Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD puts it--neutron terrorism--threaten with the same thoughtlessness and irresponsibility not only Europe, but also the peoples in all the regions to which are extended the so-called vital interests of those groups which brought Reagan to office.

Thus, neutron weapons, as it were, complete the structure of the United States' global policy, which may justly be called nuclear terrorism in international relations. It is present not only in the scenario of a nuclear war and is manifest not only in the latest round of the nuclear arms race imposed on the world. The policy of nuclear terrorism has already openly demonstrated the mechanics of the United States' relations with its partners and allies. Washington clearly indicates that the decision to produce neutron weapons was made in response to the hitches [zaminki] in the matter of increasing military spending by individual NATO member-countries. The purpose of this decision is to break down the movement of protest against the deployment of new United States' nuclear Euromissiles in West Europe.

It should be stressed that neutron blackmail is a crude violation of the basic clause of the United Nations Charter on the impermissibility of the use of force or threat to use force in relations between members of the international community.

CEAUSESCU OPPOSITION TO NEUTRON WEAPONS REPORTED

LD161356 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Aug, TASS--The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu said it was necessary to oppose neutron weapons resolutely, since the use of any nuclear weapons would destroy life and civilization.

Nicolae Ceausescu was speaking at a celebration meeting devoted to the anniversary of the newspaper SCINTEIA and day of the Romanian press. He resolutely came out in favour of disarmament, above all, nuclear disarmament. Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that security should be ensured by means of a continuous process of arms reduction and not by means of the arms race. He said that arms reduction accorded with the interests of all nations and that European countries should do everything necessary in the interests of effective disarmament.

TASHKENT CITES BEIJING, DRA REACTIONS TO BOMB

Beijing Reaction Assailed

GF151829 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 12 August carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Beijing Appaluds the Neutron Bomb." The radio states that each step taken by Washington and NATO military circles in the direction of increasing rearmament and the danger of a nuclear war "is being greeted with pleasure in Beijing" and recalls that Beijing leaders had welcomed a U.S. move in 1979 to press its NATO allies to agree to the deployment of its new nuclear missiles in their countries.

The radio also refers to President Reagan's recent decision to go ahead with the production of the neutron bomb and claims: "While this decision has led to indignation throughout the world and at a time when officials of numerous countries, including a number of NATO leaders, have condemned it, XINHUA has reported that it has been met with satisfaction in the PRC capital."

Asking why Beijing should be pleased with the decision, the radio claims: "It is common knowledge that Washington's decision to start production of the neutron bomb (?creates an opportunity) to deploy it in Western Europe. Beijing's satisfaction with the Reagan adminstration's recent decision is evidence of the PRC leadership's militarist stand and its endeavor to escalate international tension and increase the danger of war."

The radio recalls the strengthening of relations between the United States and the PRC and adds: "At the time of General Haig's visit to Beijing, the United States described the PRC as a friendly country and stressed its readiness to supply it with offensive weapons. Now Beijing is applauding Washington's decision to start the production of the neutron weapon."

The radio concludes by stating: "It is obvious from all this that the Beijing leaders have displayed to all the people of the world their desire for war."

DRA Opposition to Bomb

GF180947 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] The world is voicing its (?concern) over President Reagan's decision regarding the production of a new and more savage type of nuclear weapon, the neturon bomb. Raz Mohammad Paktin, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] central committee and DRA minister of water and power, who is visiting the Uzbek SSR, issued the following satement to our correspondent:

The struggle for peace and against rearmament constitute the cornerstone of the foreign policy of socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union and of many developing countries. The United States and the Beijing bandits are doing everything possible to abort the effort that is being made to defuse tension. Their aim is to disrupt (?world peace) and the [word indistinct] of humanity. Certain individuals who work for peace, that is to say those who are opposed to the U.S. policy of war, are justified in voicing their complaints. The unity of certain progressive forces in Europe, Asia and Latin America, which is aimed at aborting moves toward war, has been welcomed. Even in the United States itself, there are many who condemn the new [words indistinct] of rearmament and point to the right direction.

The decision to proceed with the production of neutron weapons has brought humanity face to face with new problems. This decision is totally (?opposed to the wishes) of the people. Under these circumstances, it is essential that all progressive forces unite against those inclined to move toward war. It is essential that the progressive forces continue condemning the U.S. decision against humanity. While working toward establishing a new life in the DRA, the PDPA leadership is also voicing its strong opposition to the U.S. leaders' intention regarding a nuclear war. We are resolutely determined to [words indistinct] in order to contribute toward eliminating the danger of (?a new war).

MILITARY 'SPECIALIST' VIEWS ARMS RACE, DISARMAMENT

LD151528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Commentary by Prof (Stepan Andreyevich Plyuskhevichyus), military specialist and doctor of philosophical sciences, carried in the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Excerpts] A noticeable feature of our time is the irresistible striving of the peoples for peace and for the establishment of international relations which would exclude war as a means of resolving vexing questions. Recently, allegations that the Soviet Union and the other member-countries of the Warsaw Pact have created a military superiority over the NATO countries and are constantly building up their armed forces on the European Continent, planning to strike the first blow, have become frequent. In actual fact neither the Soviet Union nor the other countries of the socialist community are striving for military superiority, and the interests of peace demand that relations between states with opposing social systems be built on a fundamental principle which does not allow one state to have a military superiority over another. The preservation of a military-strategic balance is a compulsory and necessary condition for the preservation of peace.

The limitation and reduction of strategic arms is exceptionally important. The Soviet Union is ready to agree on a limitation of deployment of the new Ohio class U.S. submarines and of similar submarines in the Soviet Union. At the same time our country proposes a ban on modernization of existing and creation of new, ballistic missiles fitted in these submarines. In Europe the Soviet Union proposes that a moratorium be established on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons by the NATO countries and the USSR; that is, to freeze quantitatively and qualitatively the existing level of such weapons, including, of course the U.S. forward-based weapons in this region.

These and other measures are capable of leading to a curtailment of the arms race and will make it possible to resolve the most serious and dangerous conflict situations without the use of armed force. It is up to the West which, however, is in no hurry to respond to the proposals which have been made. At the same time recent events show that Washington and its closest allies do not want to face up to today's realities. They have embarked on a new round of the arms race, on a worsening of the situation and a darkening of the political atmosphere--not only in Europe but throughout the world.

The program for a further build-up in the U.S. military efforts is remarkable in this respect. The military expenditure for this financial year alone amounts to more than $170 billion. Then the other day U.S. President Reagan gave the order for production of neutron bombs. This inhuman act is a new step toward nuclear catastrophe.

One must not omit to mention also that together with the continuing arms race there is also a growing danger that miscalculations, misuse, technical faults or accidents will lay the foundation for events which cannot be controlled and which are fraught with the danger of military conflict. This is shown by the repeated so-called faults in the computers of the U.S. long-range detection system and the accidental dropping of nuclear bombs [words indistinct]. Here it should be remembered that this type of accident and fault is occurring in conditions of the arms race accompanied by the myth of the Soviet military threat. Although imperialism's possibilities for aggressive action are now considerably limited, its nature remains the same. The enemies of detente and disarmament still have quite a few resources. Therefore peace-loving forces must have a high level of vigilance and growing solidarity. There is no more important task than to defend peace.

U.S. STAND ON LAW OF SEA TREATY CRITICIZED

LD140238 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 14 Aug, TASS--The Reagan administration, demonstrating once again imperial disregard for the interests of the world community, demands a fundamental revision of the draft international convention of the law of the sea, which has already been agreed upon at the United Nations. A spokesman for the U.S. Department of State in connection with the protest of the socialist and developing countries, said cynically at a press conference that the United States expected that those countries would not all admire the U.S. stand.

Washington's policy has the obvious aim to thwart the thoroughly-balanced accords, which were reached in the past decade and which take into account the interests of more than 150 countries. Disclosing the background of the U.S. administration's stand, the newspaper New York TIMES cites a very characteristic pronouncement of the U.S. representative at the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea. He said that the Government of the United States felt particular concern over the provisions of the draft treaty on international control over extraction of minerals from the ocean floor and limitations that were set for American companies which are trying to exploit this wealth.

The Canadian newspaper CITIZEN strongly criticized the U.S. obstructionist stand at the Third U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The newspaper stresses that American concerns never concealed their discontent with the provisions that were elaborated at the forum, since the U.S. concerns were after the monopoly right to get the maximum profits from exploitation of the wealth of the sea-bed. Demanding a revision of the agreed-upon draft convention, the Reagan administration, the newspaper believes, acts by the principles: "What is good for the American corrporations, is also good for the United States, and what is good for the United States, is good for the whole world."

The Soviet Union, the newspaper stresses, correctly points out that the United States' stand would lead to the plundering of the resources of the sea-bed, which are the common possession of the whole of mankind.

Soviet Delegate Cited

LD172020 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 17 Aug, TASS--The sessions of the general committee and the plenum of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference were examining here today the question of organising the work of the conference for next week. As a matter of fact, the point at issue was what is to be done to implement the decision, which was earlier taken by the conference on the completion of the talks to draft an all-embracing law of the sea convention in 1981.

The Group of 77, which unites now 120 developing states, has declared for the completion of the talks in the course of the current session, so as to finalise the draft convention and give it a status of an official draft. If necessary, a spokesman for the group said, its session could be prolonged by another week.

Delegations of the USSR and a number of other countries have expressed their full solidarity with the stand of the Group of 77.

Semen Kozyrev, the head of the Soviet delegation, pointed out that the conference had slowed down its work because of the unconstructive stand which the U.S. delegation continues to hold. The speeches by that delegation at unofficial meetings of the conference bodies have clearly shown that the USA intends to continue hampering the work of the conference in order to prevent the completion of talks at the current session and adoption of a new law of the sea convention. The head of the Soviet delegation declared that the conference should implement the task set to it and, in accordance with the known decision of the U.N. General Assembly, adopt an all-embracing convention, which is called upon to create an international legal basis for equitable and mutually beneficial use of the expanses of the sea and world ocean resources and to contribute to strengthening peace and security at sea.

SHITIKOV VIEWS SOVIET EFFORTS FOR EUROPEAN DETENTE

PM171043 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 31 July in its morning edition publishes on page 5 under the rubric "On the Sixth Anniversary of the Helsinki Conference" a 2,200-word article by A. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, entitled "Detente, Cooperation, Security." The article deals with the measures taken by the Soviet Union to fulfill the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act relating to European detente and security, taking special note of the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" and contrasting the Soviet approach with the U.S. and NATO stance on European medium-range missile deployment and SALT.

EUROPEAN SOCIALIST LEADERS END RHODES MEETING

PM171009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting of Socialist Party Leaders"]

[Text] Athens, 10 Aug--The fourth meeting of leaders of socialist parties of southern European countries has ended on the Greek Island of Rhodes. Representatives of France, Italy, Portugal and Greece took part.

In the concluding communique the meeting's participants expressed serious concern about the "expansion and deepening of conflicts in the region of the Mediterranean and in the Near East." Examining the situation in the Near East, the leaders of the socialist parties of the four countries stressed that the present Israeli Government "is pursuing a dangerous policy." They advocated that "just and lasting peace" be achieved in the region "on the basis of talks, with the participation of all interested parties and in the interests of the peoples of the whole region." The meeting's participants also drew attention to the danger presented by the conflict between Iran and Iraq and advocated that every effort be made for a peaceful solution of the conflict.

Examining the situation in Europe, the socialist parties' leaders spoke in favor of the commencement of talks with a view to "gradual and simultaneous disarmament," noting the urgent need for the "balance of forces to be maintained at the lowest possible level."

DECISION ON DELIVERY OF PLANES TO ISRAEL NOTED

LD180542 Moscow TASS in English 0535 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 18 Aug, TASS--United States President Ronald Reagan resolved to resume the deliveries of warplanes tc Israel. This was announced at a press conference in Los Angeles by Alexander Haig, the United States secretary of state.

Deliveries to Israel of 14 F-16 fighter-bombers and two F-15 fighters were suspended after the piratical Israeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and Tel Aviv's large-scale aggression against sovereign Lebanon. The American administration tried to stage a hypocritical farce with condemnation of its Israeli ally. To weaken somehow the wave of indignation and protests, sparked off by this scandalous act of international piracy, Washington has had to officially reprimand Israel, which had acted with obvious United States consent and used weapons received from the United States. Washington's show of dissatisfaction with its ally, however, was very short-lived.

CIA ALLEGED THIRD WORLD ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED

PM141055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Kvzyakov article: "Caution CIA:--Subversive Operations of American Intelligence in Developing Countries"]

[Text] As America author F. Donner notes in the book "The Age of Surveillance" ["Vek Slezhki"], in the last three decades "the CIA has held the record for subversive activity and interference in different countries of the world." Now, by all accounts, Washington has decided to break the previous records. According to the Washington STAR, R. Reagan was no sooner preparing to take office as President when the transition team appointed by him in the CIA began advocating a considerable expansion of the scale of secret operations abroad to "oppose terrorism."

What are these secret operations, conducted on the false pretext of "opposition to terrorism"? This is what J. Marks, author of another famous book entitled "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," said about them when testifying to a Senate committee: "The CIA engages in subversive acts and dirty tricks such as bribing foreign governments, political killings..., maintaining links with the Mafia, participating in international drug smuggling, infiltrating student organizations and the AFL-CIO trade union leadership and creating a colossal subversive apparatus in the Third World."

Just the list of the CIA's criminal dealings which have become public knowledge internationally is extensive in itself. In Africa there was the overthrow of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (now Zaire) in 1960 and the murder of Patrice Lumumba in 1961, the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah's government in Ghana in 1966, the preparation of the armed incursion by racist South African troops into Angola in 1975, and the elimination of a number of liberation movement leaders. In Latin America the CIA has to its account the organization of the invasion of Cuba by counterrevolutionary gangs in 1961, the preparation of the fascist putsch and murder of President Salvador Allende of Chile in 1973 and many other things.

When a certain Howard Hunt was asked what he did during his 20 years working for the CIA, he replied: "Subversive activity against distinguished figures abroad, overthrowing governments and stuff like that." This is typical: Gangsters, hired assassins and other "specialist" criminals figure in these actions by personnel of the government department that the CIA is. They commit terrorist acts against lawful governments and progressive political figures in other countries. As G. Fratianno, one of the bosses of the American Mafia who was involved with other criminals in "Operation (Mangusta)" against the leaders of the Cuban revolution, writes in his memoirs, the CIA supplied participants in the operation with "money, weapons, explosives, poison--everything there was in its secret arsenals."

It is also indicative that decisions about such secret operations are taken at the highest level in Washington. Indian Professor (Satish Kumar), author of a piece of research entitled "The CIA and the Third World," stresses: "Most of the killings or attempted murders of developing countries' leaders carried out by the CIA were sanctioned by U.S. presidents. Is this not terrorism elevated to the status of state policy?"

The exposure of just a few CIA crimes which came to light in the mid-seventies so shattered Americans that official Washington was forced to create a special committee of inquiry and take certain "limiting" measures in relation to its espionage and sabotage center. And now, by an irony of fate, a former member of the aforementioned committee--R. Reagan--is advocating the lifting of these limitations. With his entry into the White House a new "CIA code of conduct" is being elaborated there which, according to the press, will grant the agency complete freedom of action. The New York DAILY NEWS cites a statement by a high ranking U.S. administration member to the effect that "the President wants to improve the CIA's practical work" and that "under William Casey--the new CIA director--matters will really take a turn for the better." The newspaper explains what this means: "The CIA is now putting forward various projects aimed against Cuba, the Soviet Union and other enemies of the United States. This stepping up of CIA activity is being done with President Reagan's blessing.... It is also supported by Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger."

For justice sake it must be noted that secret operations have continued and are continuing uninterrupted in spite of talk about "limitations." One of the latest testimonies to this is the recently revealed CIA plot against Mozambique, prepared in conjunction with the special services of racist South Africa. Material published by the Mozambique Government is evidence of operations conducted to destabilize the republic economically and politically and of preparations for an attempt on the life of Mozambique President Samora Machel and for other political murders. As Mozambique Minister of Information Luis Cabacco declared, Mozambique has become a target of CIA activity because it supports national liberation movements in Africa, speaks out against colonialism, racism and oppression and is an independent sovereign state building socialism.

The CIA is also weaving plots against other sovereign states in Africa and against the national liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia. According to the Washington POST, a "plan for conducting secret operations in Africa," elaborated in the CIA, has been submitted to the House of Representatives Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. According to NEWSWEEK, CIA Director W. Casey has personally approved a secret plan to overthrow and physically eliminate Libyan revolution leader M. al-Qadhdhafi.

CIA subversive activity in Latin America does not stop for a single day, particularly in long-suffering El Salvador. According to the American press Robert White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, stated that he was forced to resign because he opposed, as he puts it, the "hackneyed doctrine of Ronald Reagan"--the doctrine of military intervention in El Salvador. In order to prepare the ground for intervention the CIA, according to Ralph (Makgikh), who served 25 years in the espionage and sabotage department, made up a series of stories to "prove" that arms were being supplied to the Salvadoran insurgents by Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries.

The magazine COVERT ACTION reports that the notorious "agrarian reform" in El Salvador was elaborated by the same figures connected with the CIA who once also carried out the "agrarian reform" and the "Phoenix" program in South Vietnam, during which 45,000 South Vietnamese peasants suspected of sympathizing with the liberation forces, were killed. The arrested Vietnamese were tortured and then killed, often by being thrown out of helicopters. In El Salvador, COVERT ACTION continues, the "death squads" use home-bred means of terror, cutting their victims to pieces with machetes or throwing acid in their faces. During the "reform" in El Salvador the military junta and the "death squads" have eliminated many thousands of peasants.

Secret cooperation between the CIA and the secret police of Pinochet's fascist regime in Chile has never stopped. Now it is not only being stepped up but has also become quite open--which shocks even American bourgeois observers. As the Washington POST notes, "scarcely had the administration announced a crusade against so-called state terrorism than it was embracing the Chilean regime, the organizer of terrorist acts on American soil."

It is known that, right after the victory of the April revolution (1978) in Afghanistan, the CIA began to organize large-scale armed intervention in the DRA's internal affairs by arming and training anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs on Pakistani territory. However, until recently, Washington has tried to deny these actions, which NEWSWEEK called "covert intervention by the CIA in Afghanistan." Now there is no secret about this. The undeclared war against Afghanistan is official U.S. policy.

As is known, the Israeli aggressors' recent bandit attack on Iraqi nuclear research center was carried out in aircraft supplied by the United States. In this piratical act the CIA played at the very least a provocative role, as virtually admitted by Israel Prime Minister Begin. Speaking on American television, as London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH stresses, he "announced that the U.S. CIA had warned Israel of the danger of the creation by Iraq of a nuclear bomb." On the CIA's part this was sheer incitement to aggression based on a blatant lie, since it is well known that the Iraqi nuclear center was used only for research in the peaceful sphere.

The CIA is even connected with the crimes committed by the counterrevolutionary "fifth column" in Iran. As one of the country's religious leaders, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, stated, the recent explosion at the headquarters of the ruling Islamic Republican Party which killed dozens of leading party and state figures was "the work of the criminal United States and its hired agents." Iranian Majlis speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated that the United States had made two attempts to organize a plot to kill Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The current stepping up of CIA subversive activity against developing countries is an inseparable part of American imperialism's global hegemonist strategy. The CIA's secret operations--terrorist and other acts, carried out in conjunction with professional bandits, racists, neonazis and other representatives of the reactionary and criminal world--are in the same category as actions carried out within the framework of the doctrines of "limited nuclear war" and "defense of U.S. vital interests" in all parts of the world. Implementing this global strategy, the U.S. leaders are destabilizing the situation in various regions of the globe and threatening the peoples' peace and security.

ZA RUBEZHOM RAPS U.S. POLICY TOWARD GRENADA

PM121208 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM No 32 in Russian 7-13 August 1981 publishes on page 17, under the headline "U.S. Economic and Psychological Warfare against Grenada," a 1,600-word feature comprising reprints of articles from New York THE NATION, Britain's THE GUARDIAN and London THE TIMES describing U.S. "hostility" to Maurice Bishop's regime in Grenada, which came to power in 1979 after overthrowing the previous "dictatorship" and is now doing its utmost, according to the magazine, to reestablish the island's economy on the basis of agriculture and tourism. However, the articles maintain, the United States is not only declining to give the country support but is actively jeopardizing the process of recovery by advising other countries and bodies to withdraw support and discouraging tourism. The real reasons for U.S. hostility, the cited articles allege, is the assistance which Grenada receives from Cuba, which the United States sees only in a sinister light, as evidenced by its attitude to the construction of an international airport, seen by the United States as a possible military base.

POLOVCHAKS BELIEVE SON DRUGGED, DETAINED BY FORCE

LD131531 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug, TASS--The husband and wife Anna and Mikhail Polovchak today returned to the Soviet Union from the USA without their two children, kidnapped by American authorities. Having set foot on his native land after 17 months of a nightmare abroad, Mikhail could hardly speak from excitement. His wife Anna gave way to tears as she was holding her 5-year-old son by the hand, the only one that remained with them. "I am crying for my children taken away from me," she said. "I know that Volodya wants to come back home, but he is being prevented from doing so. He has always been a lively, agile and sociable child. But now I cannot recognize my son. He was occasionally brought to see us and I, his mother, could not recognize my own child. He was brought by two gloomy characters. They hardly allowed him to speak. Volodya was extremely lukewarm, somewhat senseless, as if not alive. They surely poison him with narcotics. It is quite clear that they detain him by force."

Mikhail Polovchak said he had been promised that his children would be returned and that he would be given a lot of money and a house if he gave up his intention to return home and took part in an organized anti-Soviet show.

"I refused," he said, "and they took away my children for that. I shall continue to struggle and I will not be quiet until they return my children to me."

"We had to leave the United States without waiting for a solution in court of the question about our son Vladimir. It was simply dangerous to stay there," he stressed, "as we were threatened that they would take away the remaining son."

U.S. ORTHODOX CHURCH HEAD PAYS VISIT TO KIEV

LD141036 Kiev in English to Europe 2330 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Metropolitan Theodosius, head of the Orthodox Church of the United States and Canada, and archbishop of New York, recently visited Kiev. His grace took part in the feast day at the St Vladimir Cathedral in Kiev and met with religious leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Ukraine.

ZHAO ZIYANG TOUR REFLECTS 'PROVOCATIVE ACTIVITIES'

LD141716 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 14 Aug 81

[TASS Correspondent Stanislav Bychkov: "Beijing in Sheep's Clothing"]

[Text] Jakarta, 14 Aug. TASS--Premier Zhao Ziyang's foreign tour, which ended yesterday, offered fresh evidence of Beijing's provocative activities designed to increase tension in Southeast Asia and to undermine the revolutionary gains of the peoples of Indochina. The premier of the Chinese State Council has paid official visits to the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and stopped over in Thailand. Everywhere the Chinese visitor talked of Beijing's dedication to the "ideals of peace and cooperation" and mellifluously urged the ASEAN country to strengthen their ranks and to develop their "friendship" with China as well as deplored the present instability in the region.

But concealed behind these hypocritical calls was Beijing's desire to push the ASEAN onto the road of confrontation with the countries of Indochina which are building socialism and to turn this association into an instrument for achieving its great-power ambitions. In a conflict situation the Maoists hope to find such levers for pressuring the countries of the region that would help them place Southeast Asia under Beijing's control.

But when people in the capitals of the ASEAN countries expressed disagreement with Beijing's plans to reestablish the bloody regime of Pol Pot in Kampuchea and demanded an end to Chinese support of anti-government groupings operating in Southeast Asia, Zhao Ziyang immediately forgot about "love of peace" and "friendship" and right away began threatening these countries. This did not go unnoticed. Thus the Indonesian newspaper SINAR PAGI wrote that Beijing, acting in the manner of the wolf in sheep's clothing, wants to establish itself in the region. Beijing's iron-fist-in-a-velvet-glove tactics, the INDONESIAN TIMES warned, must not leave with the ASEAN governments any illusions about China's hegemonistic aspirations.

Good relations between states of the region meet the basic interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia. But this is not what the Maoists with their expansionist designs want. Trying to discredit the peaceable constructive policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, Beijing hopes to continue to sow discord, to blackmail and to interfere in the affairs of sovereign states.

BOOK ON CHINESE ARMY SEES DISCORD, DISCONTENT

PM171416 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 31 July 1981 carries on page 3 a 1,750-word V. Zubakov review entitled "In the Service of Hegemonism" on a G. Mosko book entitled "China's Army--Instrument of the Maoists' Adventurist Policy" [Armiya Kitaya--Orudiya Avantyuristicheskoy Politiki Maoistov], Military Publishing House, 1980, 144 pages. The article, under the "Notes on Books" rubric, traces the role imposed upon the Chinese Army at various stages since 1949 as an "instrument" of Mao's policy and asserts that even in 1971 Mao was "fostering plans for an anti-Soviet alliance with the imperialists" which led to differences of opinion between Mao and military leaders. At present, the article states, there is "discontent" in the army over Deng Xiaoping's policy and that it was "alarm" among China's leaders over this which led to Deng's ousting of Hua Guofeng as party Central Committee chairman and Military Council leader in 1980. The article concludes by noting the PRC leadership's emphasis on the modernization of the Chinese Army and the importance attached to the alliance between China, NATO and Japan against the USSR.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREET DPRK LEADERS ON JUBILEE

PM180956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council, on the 36th anniversary of Korea's Liberation Day]

[Text] On the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Korea, we, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people, extend heartfelt congratulations to you and to the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP], the Central People's Committee and the DPRK State Administration Council and the entire Korean people.

The total defeat of the Japanese Kwantung Army by the Soviet Armed Forces in August 1945 freed Korea from the colonial rule of imperialistic Japan and provided necessary conditions for the realization of the desire of the Korean people for freedom and national independence.

A broad new road was opened up before the working people in the northern half of the country. People's Korea, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, confidently embarked upon the road of socialist construction. Today the DPRK is a state with a developed industry and agriculture.

August 15, the day when Korea was liberated, will remain forever in the memory of our two peoples as a specific day in the history of Soviet-Korean relations. The period since the liberation of Korea has clearly showed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism accord with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples and with the interests of ensuring peace and security in the Far East and the world over.

On this significant day we wish you and the entire working people of the DPRK new success in building socialism and carrying out the tasks put forward at the Sixth KWP Congress and in the struggle for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev; N. Tikhonov

AFGHAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY MARKED IN MOSCOW

LD171644 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Aug, TASS--"The Soviet Union has been and remains in positions of inviolable friendship and truly internationalist support of the Afghan people", it was stated by the Vice President of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Afghanistan Valeriy Krasnikov. He spoke today at a public meeting in Moscow devoted to the national holiday of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--independence restoration day.

"The Soviet state, which survived an economic blockade in 1920, struggled against internal counter-revolution and against foreign intervention, was the first to recognise independent Afghanistan and expressed readiness to give it every possible assistance in repulsing the encroachments of colonialists. In its turn Afghanistan was the first state to recognise the young Soviet republic. Thereby the friendly ties between our two countries have long traditions and are rooted in history", the speaker went on.

Habib Mangal, the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the USSR, spoke at the meeting and expressed confidence that the bonds of friendship between the DRA and the USSR will further strengthen and develop.

Soiree Held

LD172034 Moscow Domestic Serv[illegible]n Russian 1800 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] In Moscow today a solemn soiree was held devoted to the day of restoration of independence of Afghanistan. Habib Mangal, ambassador of Afghanistan to the USSR, stressed in his speech that the friendship of the Soviet and Afghan peoples is indissoluble. It has its origins in Great October, has been tested over many decades, has always corresponded, and still corresponds, to the national interests of Afghanistan, and today reliably serves the cause of its social and economic progress. We thank the Soviet people, the ambassador said, for the internationalist help they are giving us to rebuff armed aggression from outside and to defend the independence of our homeland.

DRA REPRESENTATIVES CONTINUE VISIT TO UZBEK SSR

GF171012 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The DRA social representatives visiting the Uzbek SSR are continuing their tour of the country's historic city of Samarkand. The guests have visited a historic religious school in the [word indistinct] square and the Abu-Khalid Mosque. They also toured new construction sites and later expressed their appreciation (?regarding the large-scale of construction work) and the efforts being made to preserve the architectural style.

Visit to Factories

GF180529 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The DRA social representatives visiting the Uzbek SSR visited Namangan on 17 August and acquainted themselves with its [words indistinct] and factories. During their visit to the Ademli [word indistinct] complex, the guests discussed matters related to the ways and means of providing health services to workers. They also exchanged views on the development of the textile industry.

Visit to Samarkand

CF180952 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] The DRA social representatives visiting the Uzbek SSR went to the cotton city of Namangan in the Fergana Valley after touring Samarkand on 16 August. During their stay in Samarkand, they visited the tomb of Imam Ismail al-Bukhari. The books this famous Islamic individual wrote during the Middle Ages still serve to guide Muslims today. On the [words indistinct] anniversary of Imam Ismail al-Bukhari, a number of Muslims in the Soviet Union have had the mosque near his grave repaired and renovated.

The DRA representatives were received by the Samarkand Oblast Soviet Executive Committee. A warm reception was held in honor of the visiting friends from the DRA.

TRADE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH AFGHANISTAN NOTED

LD171751 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Aug, TASS--Trade and economic relations between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are developing fruitfully and dynamically, on the basis of mutual benefit and equality. The volume of trade between the two countries is growing from year to year, in the first six months of 1980 the total volume of the reciprocal trade turnover was 264.4 million roubles, while in the first six months of 1981 it amounted to 326.5 million roubles showing a 25 per cent increase, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The Soviet Union supplies Afghanistan with a wide range of products. Various equipment, means of transportation, oil and oil products make up the bulk of the Soviet export. Besides, Soviet foreign trade organisations supply the DRA with steel, ferrous-metal, rolled stock, raw materials and semi-finished industrial products, agricultural machinery, fertilizers. The foreign trade association Vostokintorg of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry maintains especially broad business contacts with Afghan state companies and private firms.

Products of the traditional Afghan export, such as hides, cotton, fruits, nuts, make up the basis of the Afghan supplies to the USSR. Besides, lately Afghanistan began to export to the USSR natural gas and some industrial products. The demand for Afghan industrial products is growing among Soviet importers which is one of the factors stimulating the development of the Afghan national industry.

The Soviet-Afghan business cooperation is developing not only in the sphere of trade but also in the construction of economic projects. True to its international duty, the Soviet Union is rendering the friendly state great selfless assistance in the formation and development of the national economy. It should be mentioned that many Afghan enterprises which turn out products for export to the USSR were built with Soviet technical assistance.

Gas and oilfields, a nitrogen fertilizer plant, bakeries, elevators, modern highways, irrigation canals, tractor repair stations and other projects have been put into operation recently in Afghanistan with Soviet assistance. Last year projects of Soviet-Afghan cooperation accounted for 50 percent of all industrial production of Afghanistan.

At present engineers and workers of both countries are working shoulder to shoulder on construction sites of other projects of Afghanistan's national economy.

A thermoelectric plant in Mazar-e Sharif is being expanded, a house-building complex in Kabul is under reconstruction, bridges are being built across rivers, specifically across the Amy Darya, a preserved food plant in Jalalabad and mills in Pol-e Khomri are under construction. Soviet specialists help to carry out large-scale geological prospecting for oil and gas, and new gas-industry enterprises are being built. The intergovernmental agreement on additional Soviet assistance to the DRA in key branches of the economy signed last spring is of much importance for further deepening Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation.

PRAVDA ON ELIMINATION, CAPTURE OF AFGHAN REBELS

PM171307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 81 p 5

[Special correspondent I. Shchedrov dispatch: "Terrorists Rebuffed"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Aug--During August in a number of regions of the republic the DRA Armed Forces and volunteer detachments for the defense of the revolution carried out successful operations to eliminate counterrevolutionary gangs.

In the region of (Dakhanayn-Gori), Baghlan Province, the bandits set up ambushes on passenger and freight motor transport columns on the northern section of the country's main north-south highway between Pol-e Khomri and Mazar-e Sharif. The other day a counter-revolutionary gang was surrounded in its den and annihilated. Some of the Dushmans surrendered and were taken prisoner.

In the southern province of Helmand a terrorist sabotage gang of mercenaries was surrounded in the village of Talkhak and completely destroyed. Not only weapons and ammunition but also leaflets printed in foreign CIA centers and other documents were seized.

In Kabul a gang was rendered harmless in (Vazir Akbar-Khan) region. The bandits were ambushed in a house to which they had gone to deal with their projected next victim. On interrogation the Dushmans testified that their group was acting on the order of foreign centers connected with the CIA.

On completion of the investigation the bandits will appear before a revolutionary court.

COMMENTARIES ON BREZHNEV-KANIA CRIMEA MEETING

Shalygin Comment

LD172326 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev has had a meeting in the Crimea with the Polish leaders Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski. Our commentator Yuriy Shalygin recalls that earlier, Leonid Brezhnev met with the leaders of a number of other socialist countries in the Crimea. Experience shows that these annual meetings promote cooperation between states of the socialist community and also better coordination of their foreign policies. The latest Soviet-Polish meeting is no exception and should be viewed in the same context.

It's natural that the meeting was devoted to the present situation in Poland. The Polish leaders described the situation as very complicated and difficult. This is a result of not only mistakes made by the country's former leadership but of the subversive actions by forces hostile to socialism. Instigated from the outside, these forces create a grave threat to the security of the state, its independence, and to the vital interests of the Polish people. The Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to what is happening in socialist Poland, a neighbouring and friendly country. Yet, as it has repeatedly underlined, the Soviet Union feels that leading the country out of the crisis is a matter of the communists, the working people of Poland themselves. At the same time, and it has been stated in the Crimea again, the Soviet people and their Communist Party sincerely support the Polish United Workers' Party and those forces of the Polish people which are working to defeat the schemes of the enemies of socialism, to overcome the crisis and improve the conditions of the people's life.

In this hour of trial for Poland, the Soviet Union is rendering it considerable material aid. The total sum of this aid, as the Polish press indicates, exceeds $4 billion. It's well known that one of the most pressing problems of Poland is that of her foreign debts. It's also well known how the West is using this problem to blackmail Poland and exert pressure on it. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has deferred the payment of Polish debts to the next 5-year period. The Soviet Union will help Poland make a fuller use of its industrial potential. The Polish leaders expressed gratitude for this assistance which they described as fraternal.

Both sides at the meeting in the Crimea stressed that Soviet-Polish friendship is one of the cornerstones of the existing balance of forces in Europe. The history of past decades convincingly proves that the birth and development of socialist Poland has notably improved the situation on the continent. Joint moves on the foreign scene by the Soviet Union, Poland, and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states pave the way for the process of relaxation. This process is important not only for Europe, especially now when imperialism, first of all U.S. imperialism, is extremely aggravating the situation in the world. It's in the interests of all nations to have these intrigues frustrated. As they have pledged in the Crimea, the Soviet Union and Poland will continue to do everything for the strengthening of the socialist community that is the bulwark of security and peace in Europe and in the rest of the world.

Aid to Poland Noted

LD172307 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The meetings of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with leaders of other fraternal parties and socialist countries have now become traditional.

Such meetings are filled with regular bilateral consultations, increasing the possibilities for an exchange of views on cooperation and current international problems.

In accordance with this tradition Comrade Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic, visited the USSR for a brief working visit.

Soviet people learned with great interest of the results of the Soviet-Polish talks in the Crimea, a communique on which was published in the land of the soviets by all papers Sunday. This interest is fully justified. Soviet people cannot remain indifferent to the events taking place in Poland, to the difficulties experienced by the Polish People's Republic. This is understandable. After all, fate has tied many of them to this fraternal country in this or that way. Some of them were closely connected with it when they were fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with the Poles against the nazis for the freedom of our countries; others participated in the reconstruction of Warsaw and other Polish cities, shared (?for years) their production experience, took part in cultural exchanges. (?But) also, those who have never been to Poland, have not entertained Polish friends in their own country understand perfectly how inextricably the fates of our two countries are bound together.

Poland is living through a complex period: The economic crisis continues to deepen; enterprises work intermittently; there is a lack of raw materials; labor discipline deteriorates; indebtedness is increasing. Tension continues in Poland; the threat of new strikes, organized by the extremists of Solidarity proves once more that they are completely indifferent to the essential interests of working people, that they continue the line of disorganizing social and economic life. Attacks on Polish communists, on the organs of people's power, on the principles of socialism, do not cease. The ideologues of the counterrevolutionary KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] group have begun a propaganda campaign slandering everybody and everything in Poland. These typical politickers now more than ever discard the camouflage of defenders of the workers and reveal themselves as enemies of socialism.

As the Polish leaders said during the Crimea meeting, the strikes and demonstrations in the last few weeks, as well as the many instances of antistate and anti-Soviet propaganda, have created a serious threat to the safety of the state, its independence and the vital interests of the Polish people.

In the present [words indistinct] the principles embodied in the historic Soviet-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. These principles are based on absolute equality and mutual benefit. It would be difficult to imagine the functioning of many key branches of the Polish economy without stable and [word indistinct] deliveries of Soviet oil, gas, iron ore, cellulose and cotton. It would be difficult to find in Poland a large machine building enterprise without Soviet machine tools On the other hand, deliveries of goods produced by Polish industries have a significant importance for the Soviet national economy.

In this difficult period for Poland, the USSR gives Poland considerable assistance, supplying without a hitch vital raw materials and goods at prices considerably below those on the word market and releasing large additional funds for the satisfaction of prime needs. Up to now, the USSR has given Poland assistance in various forms totalling over $4 billion. These means and funds, which are by no means superfluous to the national economy of the Soviet Union, testify to the genuinely fraternal attitude of the Soviet people toward socialist Poland.

(?Besides, as) we learned from the communique on the Crimea meeting, the USSR, taking into account the grave economic situation of the Polish People's Republic, has decided to postpone repayment of the Polish debts to the next 5-year period, and to supply additional raw materials for the light industry and some consumer goods. The USSR will also assist in the fuller utilization of Poland's industrial potential.

This is how socialist internationalism (?looks in practice). The land of the soviets has always favored, and still favors, the further development of economic cooperation for mutual benefit. Of course, this requires accurate implementation of the pledges undertaken, a clear understanding that each breach of such an important form of cooperation as cooperative contracts painfully affects mutual national economic interests.

It was declared from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress that the working people of the land of the soviets cannot remain indifferent to the fate of socialism in a fraternal country. Soviet communists and the Soviet people will always march together with Polish communists and the Polish people in the fight for socialism and communism. The Soviet Union, as Leonid Brezhnev stressed during the Crimea meeting, takes a consistent internationalist stance toward socialist Poland and wishes that Polish communists and the entire fraternal Polish people will successfully implement the decisions of the ninth party congress, aimed at strengthening the PZPR as a Marxist-Leninist party, and at consolidating the position of socialism in the country.

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited

LD171450 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1417 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (TASS)--Under the headlines "Friendship Between the Peoples of Poland and the USSR Finds New Confirmation in This Difficult Time for Poland," "Polish-Soviet Friendship Is One of the Cornerstones of the Balance of Forces in Europe," "New Confirmation of Polish-Soviet Friendship," the central Polish papers have published the full text of the communique on the meeting of L.I. Brezhnev and S. Kania and W. Jaruzelski.

TRYBUNA LUDU carried a commentary which noted that the situation in Poland is an emergency and therefore the talks between the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and the head of the Polish Government with the top Soviet leadership is of particular significance.

The working meeting in the Crimea for the first time enabled a direct exchange of views to be made at the highest level following the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress which we view, the paper notes, as a point of departure for political action in overcoming the deep crisis, the elimination of all forces which are hostile to socialism.

During the talks the Polish side gave information about the threat existing in our country, the seriousness of the situation and the difficulties being met with in restoring stability to Poland. These questions have been arousing alarm amoung our allies for some time now. It is in this sense that we should understand L.I. Brezhnev's statement that Soviet communists and all Soviet people are following events in the Polish People's Republic with serious attention, and that the external and internal enemies of socialism in Poland are arming themselves with anti-Sovietism and counting on digging a ditch between People's Poland and the Soviet Union and its other reliable friends and allies.

The talks in the Crimea dealt not only with the most urgent problems of the present day, which demand immediate solution, but also with broad international questions. Cooperation between Poland and the USSR in the foreign policy field and the constant presence of the Polish People's Republic in the international arena are acquiring ever increasing significance in a situation of the great-power policy of the United States, which is becoming more extreme, and of Western interference in the internal affairs of other states, and also the escalation of the arms race, the aim of which is to weaken the socialist community. We greatly value, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, the Soviet Union's attitude to the problems facing Poland, and the help we are receiving from our friends. For its part, the PZPR and all the forces acting from the positions of socialism in our country base their actions on the premise that the place which Poland occupies in the socialist community is in accord with our national interests. The main tendencies of Polish foreign policy remain unchanged.

Polish Press on Soviet Aid

LD171658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Dispatch by Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev]

[Text] The meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers, is at the center of attention of the Polish public. It is the main theme of the newspapers, radio and television. The meeting is also being actively debated in workers' collectives.

Talks between Soviet and Polish leaders have always played a key role in the development of relations between the two countries. The latest meeting in the Crimea is of particularly great significance. Poland is going through a difficult time. The struggle of the Polish communists and all the working people finds understanding and support among Soviet people, as was confirmed once again during the Crimean meeting. This [word indistinct] internationalist position is greatly appreciated in Poland. As TRYBUNA LUDU writes today, there is great political significance in the CPSU's solidarity with our party and all the forces of our people which cooperate with it. The great economic assistance which the Soviet Union gives Poland at this difficult time is well known here. This is regularly reported by all the media. Commenting on the portion of the adopted decision on further deliveries to Poland of raw materials and consumer goods, and also the postponement of repayment of debts till the next 5-year period, the Polish press writes that the USSR has always been and remains a faithful friend and partner.

Polish-Soviet friendship, writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, is a great creative force of our peoples.

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET YOUTH FESTIVAL REPORTED

PM171031 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 81 pp 1,3

[Special correspondents M. Blatin and L. Chirkov report: "The Flags Wave Above the Danube"]

[Excerpt] Budapest, 20 Jul--On Gellert Hill rises the monument to those who brought freedom to Hungary. The names of the Soviet warriors who died for the liberation of Budapest are inscribed in gold letters in the marble. Every day hundreds of people come to the foot of the monument to lay flowers and honor the memory of the heroes. But today is a special day. Tens of thousands of young Budapest inhabitants have climbed this hill, which is sacred for the residents of the Hungarian capital, to lay the best and most beautiful wreaths on the marble slabs of the monument together with Soviet friends of similar age and outlook. Wreaths were laid at the foot of the liberation monument by B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and G. Fejti, first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League [KISZ] Central Committee, honored guests at the festival. Then the Soviet and Hungarian youths went to Gellert Hill Park, which is called Jubilee Park.

Here in a place beloved by Budapest people, the festival of Soviet and Hungarian youth was ceremonially opened.

Opening the festival, Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, said in particular: This is the third time now that representatives of Soviet and Hungarian youth have met together for the festival of friendship. Continuing the glorious tradition, we open our forum by the monument to the Soviet soldier-liberators who feel for the freedom of Hungary.

The festival is an important event in the political life of Hungary. The Hungarian public has awaited this event with great interest. An impressive example of this is the fact that Comrade Janos Kadar has sent a greetings message to the festival participants.

Hungarian-Soviet friendship is an important historic gain for the youth of both countries, G. Fejti then remarked. This is also confirmed in particular by the fact that in far-off Irkutsk there is a monument to Hungarian revolutionary internationalists and in Hungarian cities and villages there are many monuments to Soviet soldier-liberators. There are always fresh flowers on these tombs.

Today the youth of our countries wage shoulder to shoulder the struggle to attain the common aims before us and to build a developed socialist society.

Cooperation between the KISZ and the Lenin Komsomol has many years behind it. For us the Komsomol has always been an example of loyalty to Lenin's ideals and the cause of the party, and of the selflessness and enthusiasm of the youth, the speaker stressed. Our fraternal ties are steadily developing. Using each other's experience, we are moving forward.

The festival which we are opening today is a new stage in the deepening of the friendship, cooperation and personal contacts between the youth of the USSR and Hungary. At the same time it is a good pretext for the exchange of experience on questions of the communist education of youth.

We greet the festival participants who have come from the Soviet Union and welcome them here on Hungarian soil as our own brothers, G. Fejti said in conclusion.

The floor was given to the leader of the Soviet delegation B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Allow me first of all with great joy and emotion, he said, to fulfill an honorable task--to convey to the festival participants and all Hungarian youth cordial greetings and good wishes of happiness and success in labor, study and public life from that outstanding fighter for peace and communism, great friend and concerned and wise mentor of youth, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The delegation of Soviet youth has brought you, dear Hungarian friends, warm fraternal and friendly sentiments from the 40-million-strong Lenin Komsomol and all Soviet youth--for you, dear comrades and friends, members of the KISZ, the young generation and all working people of Hungary.

Our traditional meeting, a meeting of longstanding and good friends, is being held at a remarkable time. At this time the peoples of the Soviet Union and Hungary are working with inspiration and selflessness on the implementation of the great plans of creation outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress.

Born in the crucible of class confrontations and tempered in battles with the enemy, our friendship, the friendship of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples has become a powerful catalyst in the revolutionary transformations in our countries and is helping us to build socialism and communism.

Like brothers, we are proud that a considerable contribution to the creative efforts of the Hungarian people is being made by Youth League members and youth. Patronage over the construction of many industrial installations and the youth movement for economy and thrift, the effective use of equipment and participation in boosting agriculture are glorious milestones in the labor history of the KISZ.

The KISZ actively helps the party in the communist education of youth, carries out much work to fashion a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in the rising generation and resolutely opposes the attempts of class enemies and imperialism's ideological saboteurs to poison the consciousness of youth with slander against socialism and to dull their class awareness.

In the solemn moments of the opening of the festival, B.N. Pastukhov then said, we speak with great pride of the current activities of Soviet youth and the successes of the Lenin Komsomol. At this time the foremost area of struggle for every Komsomol member is active participation in implementing the great program of peace and creation adopted by the historic 26th CPSU Congress. The mass patriotic movement of Komsomol members and youth under the slogan "Shock Work, Knowledge, Initiative and Creation by Young People for the 11th 5-Year Plan!" is getting under way on an ever broader scale. Millions of youths are striving to work even better and more productively.

Soviet youth unanimously support and approve the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy aimed at consolidating peace and the security of the peoples, curbing the arms race and securing disarmament.

We are fully aware that the adventurist doctrines of the new advocates of the "position-of-strength policy" in the West and the East pose a threat to peace and the security of all states and peoples. Rebuffing these sinister plans is the affair of everybody who cherishes peace. It was precisely of this that Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke passionately and convincingly at the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which adopted the appeal "to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World."

Today we reassert that the Komsomol will continue to exert every effort to rally the progressive youth of the world in the struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy and social progress. Shoulder to shoulder with the young generation of the fraternal countries, we will do our utmost to increase the gains of socialism.

We are convinced, B.N. Pastukhov noted in conclusion, that our festival will demonstrate with new force that the youth of the USSR and Hungary wholeheartedly and fully support the internal and foreign policy of our parties and our socialist states.

The memory of the fighters for freedom and a happy future and the memory of the millions who fell in the struggle against fascism require us to do everything to defend peace. No to reaction! No to the attempts to step up international tension! No to the arms race, aggression and war! No to the intrigues of the enemies of peace and socialism!

At our festival we once again declare with full voice the determination of the young generation of the USSR and Hungary to strengthen the might of socialism and our fidelity to the great ideals of communism.

LIBYA'S AIR DEFENSE AID TO LEBANON SHOWS GOOD WILL

LD142311 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary from "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] The Libyan Jamahiriyah will help Lebanon set up its antiaircraft defense system. This decision has been made by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. The antiaircraft defense system will be purely defensive and will be under Lebanese supervision. According to reports from Beirut, the purpose of the system is to defend the Lebanese towns and villages against Israeli air attacks.

Helping Lebanon to consolidate its defense capability, particularly its antiaircraft defense, is one manifestation of the good will of the Libyan leadership. It aims at bolstering cooperation among the Arab countries and is fully in line with the resolutions of the Arab conferences.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah, in its capacity as one of the active members of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, just like Syria, Algeria and the PDRY, calls for consolidating Lebanon's territorial integrity and establishing the central government's control over the whole of the country. These countries condemn the isolationist activities of the traitor to the Lebanese people, Haddad, who has become a protege of Israel and works for breaking up Lebanon's unity. The front member-countries have welcomed the activities of the four-member committee formed by the Arab League to put an end to the subversive activities of Israel and its lackeys and to consolidate Lebanon's national unity.

The provocative activities of the Israeli military clique, including the constant violation of the Lebanese skies, constitute the main obstacle preventing the accomplishment of that objective.

The setting up of the antiaircraft system will discourage the Israeli air pirates from persisting in their flights over the Lebanese towns and villages and will thus help establish peace in the country.

HABASH SAYS LIBERATION MOVEMENTS 'IN ASCENDANT'

LD172346 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] MOSCOW NEWS has published an interview with George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who says that the present Lebanese tragedy is the result of the collusion between international imperialism and Zionism and Arab reactionaries.

George Habash went on to speak of the development of the struggle for national liberation at present. He said that liberation movements are not at a low ebb, as some people try to make out. On the contrary, national liberation movements are in the ascendant, despite difficulties they have to face. Since the seventies, the people of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Angola and Mozambique have won magnificent victories. In the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the positions of the national democratic revolution have been strengthened. In Iran the regime of the puppet shah has collapsed and the people of Nicaragua have been victorious. Thus the operations of liberation movements are still victorious.

IRAQI FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIAL

JN141700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Aug (INA)--The Iraqi friendship delegation led by Dr Najih Muhammad Khalil, chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society, met here this afternoon with Yevgeniy Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The discussion during the meeting focused on the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two societies in serving the two friendly peoples' interest.

The head of the Iraqi delegation gave a detailed briefing on the aggressive war imposed by the Persian regime on Iraq and the arms cooperation between the Zionist entity and Persian regime.

The Iraqi delegation arrived in Moscow earlier today on a 2-week visit to the Soviet Union.

LEBANESE NASIRITE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

PM141448 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of the Lebanese Independent Nasirite Movement headed by its chairman, Ibrahim Qulaylat, was in Moscow from 26-29 July at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

The Soviet people's profound indignation at the Israeli military's piratical acts against the sovereign Republic of Lebanon and resolute condemnation of the escalation of aggression against Lebanon, which Israel has recently been carrying out and which has resulted in the deaths of hundreds of peaceful Lebanese and Palestinian citizens and in tremendous destruction in the south of the country and in Beirut, were expressed in the course of meetings and talks with the Lebanese delegation.

The sides firmly advocated that the very strict international sanctions envisaged by the UN Charter be imposed on the aggressor. It was emphasized that the responsibility for Israel's undeclared war against the Lebanese, Palestinian and other Arab peoples must be shared in full by the U.S. administration, which is encouraging the Israeli ruling circles' aggressive anti-Arab policy and giving them comprehensive military-political support.

Representatives of the Soviet public voiced ardent solidarity with the courageous struggle of Lebanon's national patriotic forces against the aggression of Israel and its local accomplices and in defense of their country's territorial integrity and sovereignty. They hailed the strong cohesion and unity of action of the Lebanese patriotic movement, the Palestinian resistance and Syria and the consolidation of all anti-imperialist Arab forces in their joint struggle to frustrate the Camp David compact.

The Lebanese delegation expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their firm position of support for the Government and people of Lebanon and for their consistent and disinterested aid to the Arab peoples' liberation struggle.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

IRANIAN PARLIAMENT APPROVES BAHONAR GOVERNMENT

LD171918 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Tehran, 17 Aug, TASS--The Iranian parliament has approved the composition of the country's new government submitted by Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar. Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i [name as received] has become minister of foreign affairs, Seyyed Musa Namju--minister of defence, and Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani--minister of the interior.

BRIEFS

AUCCTU AID TO LEBANON--The central council of the trade unions of the USSR has decided to send to the national federation of the trade unions of workers and employees of Lebanon, as a gift of solidarity, a consignment of medicines, rice, sugar, dry milk and camp tents as relief to Lebanese and Palestinian working people who suffered from aggressive actions of the Israeli military in Lebanon. The relief will soon be flown by Aeroflot to Beirut. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 14 Aug 81 LD]

'CUTTHROATS' LEAVE MIAMI FOR GUANTANAMO BASE

LD181002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] A TASS correspondent from New York reports that a group of ships carrying cutthroats from the extreme rightwing organization of the counterrevolutionary anti-Cuban rabble "Cubanos Unidos" has set off from the port of Miami steering a course for the shores of Cuba. They are going to the Pentagon's naval base at Guantanamo.

As UPI has reported there are already at least three ships at sea and in coming days a total of around 15 ships crammed with professional terrorists who did their training in the United States will set out for Guantanamo. As indicated in the press, they are going to set up at the Guantanamo base a so-called Cuban Government in exile which will carry out the general leadership and coordination of the subversive activity of bandits brought into Cuba from the United States.

This is another provocation against socialist Cuba carried out with the knowledge and approval of the U.S. authorities. It is significant that the U.S. Coast Guard service, in all evidence, was informed in advance about the flotilla's putting out to sea and had the appropriate instructions, as it took absolutely no steps to stop this criminal operation. What is more, as was frankly stated to journalists by the assistant leaders of "Cubanos Unidos," they have no doubt at all that their landing in Guantanamo will go smoothly. Such confidence on the part of the terrorists in not fortuitous. It is generally known that U.S. activity in various anti-Cuban terrorist groups such as "Cubanos Unidos," "Alpha-66," "Omega-7" and others was suddenly stepped up precisely with the inauguration of the Reagan administration.

According to press reports, several officials in the administration actively support the idea of overthrowing by any means the legitimate Cuban Government.

MOSCOW TALKS BROACH CEMA-LATIN AMERICAN TIES

PM171539 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Correspondent's interview with Carlos Alsamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System: "Positive Experience"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Carlos Alsamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System [LAES], has been in the USSR. In the course of meetings with N.V. Faddeyev, secretary of CEMA, information was exchanged on the activity of CEMA and the LAES and the possibilities were examined for cooperation between CEMA and LAES--a regional interstate economic organization uniting 25 Latin American countries. Before leaving Moscow C. Alsamora answered a SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent's questions.

[Question] At the CEMA Secretariat you familiarized yourself with various aspects of the council's activity. How do you assess the experience accumulated in cooperation among CEMA countries?

[Answer] I believe CEMA's activity is a positive example of multifaceted cooperation among socialist states. This is promoted above all by the common political and economic courses followed by the countries belonging to CEMA.

CEMA experience is of great significance for us. In my opinion individual aspects of it could be used to develop cooperation among Latin American countries.

The point is that the countries belonging to the LAES have to count more and more every day on their own resources, their own potential and the opportunities offered by the Latin American market in order to lay the foundations for independent development. That will help us to avoid penetration by transnational corporations in spheres which are controlled by the governments of Latin American countries.

[Question] What are the results of your talks in Moscow?

[Answer] We came to the USSR on a special mission from the LAES Council and had a number of frank and fruitful meetings in Moscow with the CEMA secretary and responsible leaders of the Secretariat. We are very satisfied with the results of the talks and with the broad mutual understanding achieved between us. Familiarity with CEMA's activity will enable us to form a better idea of possible spheres of cooperation between the LAES and that international organization of socialist countries.

[Question] What, in your opinion, are the possible spheres of CEMA-LAES cooperation?

[Answer] In the course of the Moscow talks we agreed to develop our contacts and outline directions in which cooperation will be implemented between our organizations in the future. One direction of mutually advantageous ties is to be the development of trade, which will promote the process of independent development in Latin American countries. States in our region already trade energetically with socialist countries and cooperate in the construction of hydroelectric projects. However, a wide range of interesting unexploited opportunities exists here. There is a certain imbalance in the structure of reciprocal deliveries, a considerable proportion consisting of raw materials and much less of industrial output. There is also an imbalance in trade between individual countries belonging to the LAES and CEMA.

Our task in the first instance is to lay the foundations for the future development of trade not only quantitatively but qualitatively. In my opinion the expansion and deepening of commercial ties with socialist countries will ensure more independent development for Latin American states. This cooperation is based on mutual trust and frankness and on the principles of mutual advantage.

BRUTENTS-LED CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MEXICO

LD180808 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1437 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Aug (TASS)--A delegation of party workers of the CPSU led by Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, which was in Mexico at the invitation of the leadership of the Mexican Communist Party, has returned home. The delegation held talks with the secretary general of the Mexican Communist Party Central Committee, Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, and members of the Central Committee Political Commission and Secretariat, and met the party aktiv in the capital and in Guadalajara.

They exchanged information about party activities, about the CPSU's implementation of the decisions of the 26th congress and Soviet peace initiatives and about the Mexican Communist Party's implementation of the decisions of the 19th congress--expanding party links with the masses and struggling for unity among forces of the left.

During discussion of international problems it was stressed that imperialist circles In the United States and NATO are conducting an ever more aggressive, adventurist line. In whipping up tension and stepping up the arms race they are trying to take the world back to the time of the 'cold war.' A further testimony to this course is the Reagan administration's decision to produce the neutron bomb. The United States unceremoniously interferes in the internal affairs of other countries and tries to take away their peoples' legitimate right to decide their own fate and to control their own natural resources.

Under these conditions the unity of action of communists and all peace-loving forces against the sinister plans of U.S. imperialism, which threaten mankind with thermonuclear catastrophe, takes on special importance.

Both sides spoke in favor of the development and strengthening of friendly relations between the CPSU and the Mexican Communist Party on the basis of the principles of international solidarity.

LATIN AMERICAN AMBASSADORS DEPART MOSCOW

Colombian Envoy

PM141410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Announcement"]

[Text] Guillermo Plazas Alcid, Colombian Republic ambassador to the USSR, has left Moscow.

Peruvian Ambassador

PM141409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Departure"]

[Text] Hubert Arturo Weiland Alzamora, Peruvian ambassador to the USSR, left Moscow 27 July.

TRUD EDITORIAL ON FORTHCOMING TU CAMPAIGN

PM171622 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Trade Union Reports and Elections"]

[Text] An important and particularly responsible stage has begun in Soviet trade unions' life--the reports and elections which will be conducted by all trade union organizations. The AUCCTU Presidium has resolved that reports and elections within trade union groups and primary organizations will be held during August-October, and that those within trade union raykoms, gorkoms, obkoms, kraykoms and republic committees will be held between this November and next January. Congresses of union republic trade unions and sectorial trade unions will be convened during December 1981-February 1982 and the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions will begin work in Moscow 16 March 1982.

The distinguishing feature of the upcoming trade union report-and-election campaign is the fact that it will be taking place after the historic 26th CPCU Congress. Thus, questions of trade unions' active participation in implementing the plans for the country's economic and social development, as outlined by the party forum, and the tasks set for the trade unions in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, must be at the center of attention of the participants in trade union meetings and the delegates of conferences and congresses.

The holding of reports and elections within trade unions must be an efficient means of mobilizing all working people for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1981-82 state plans and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and for the further development of the mass socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor. During the meetings, conferences and congresses it is important to discuss the capabilities profoundly and comprehensively and to outline measures for the development of counterplanning and for increasing the efficiency and quality of work by boosting labor productivity, accelerating scientific and technical progress, introducing advanced experience and achieving a precise work rhythm.

As the 26th party congress noted, the pivot of economic policy would seem to be a simple and very mundane matter--that of a thrifty attitude toward wealth and the ability to make full and suitable use of everything we possess. This is why the problems of saving labor, material and energy resources and reducing losses of worktime and cadre turnover must be the object of special concern to the report-and-election meeting participants and to conference and congress delegates.

Paramount attention should be paid during the reports and elections to trade union participation in formulating and implementing targeted comprehensive programs, and primarily the food program, to developing the production of consumer goods, expanding consumer services and reducing manual labor. It is also important to discuss comprehensively the work of trade union and economic organizations on fulfilling collective contracts, improving the forms of labor organization and payment and enhancing the workers' working, living and leisure conditions.

Meetings, conferences and congresses must analyze in depth trade union activity on people's ideological-political, labor and moral education and on solving questions connected with improving the socialist way of life and molding the new man. Trade unions must make fuller use of their great potential for resolving this important task, which was defined by the 26th CPSU Congress as an integral component of the party's social policy.

Trade union councils and committees are urged to ensure that reports and elections are conducted at a high political and organizational standard with the strict observance of intraunion democracy and of the Leninist norms of trade union life.

The reports and elections are to help to further improve the style, forms and methods of work and to broaden trade union organs' ties with the working people's masses. It is necessary, from the positions of the 26th party congress demands, to analyze in depth and comprehensively the work style of trade union committees and councils and to give a principled evaluation to instances of formalism and bureaucracy, excessive paperwork and speech making. Unfortunately, many meetings and conferences are frequently held and a mass of resolutions adopted without sufficient effort or time being spent on their organization or the monitoring of fulfillment. This is why trade union meetings and conferences must hold a frank examination, in a spirit of criticism and self-criticism, of the work practice of every trade union organization aimed primarily at eliminating shortcomings and omissions and the causes giving rise to them.

Trade union councils and committees should respond with maximum attention and interest to trade union members' critical remarks and to proposals made during the report-and-election campaign and take measures to implement them and to inform the working people of this promptly.

Reports and elections have always promoted the further improvement of trade unions' organizational structure and its being brought more fully into line with the economic structure. Trade union groups, shop committees, factory, plant or local committees and trade union committees must be set up where necessary. There should be a comprehensive discussion of the work practice of association trade union committees, the majority of which have been formed since the 16th Trade Union Congress, and paths should be outlined for improving their activity. Particular attention should be paid to kolkhoz trade union organizations' work and to enhancing their role and prestige i collective farm life.

One of the trade union organs' most important tasks was and remains concern for trade union cadres and aktivs. Success in work greatly depends on the efficiency and competence of those elected to trade union organs. Guided by the party instructions on cadre policy questions, it is necessary to promote to trade union councils and committees energetic, businesslike activists, experienced in working in industry, who combine a high political maturity with good organizational abilities and who treat people, their needs and requirments with tact and attentiveness.

Among those entering the leadership of trade union organizations quite a few will be elected for the first time. Thus immediately, during the first 2 months after the elections, trade union councils and committees must organize their training according to the study plans and programs which have been formulated to take into account the tasks arising from the 26th party congress decisions.

The present trade union report-and-election campaign is to be a review of their efficiency and initiative and active participation in carrying out the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

KABIN VIEWS ESTONIAN SSR'S 41ST ANNIVERSARY

LD171102 Tallinn Domestic Service in Estonian 1000 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Commentary by Johannes Kabin, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 41st anniversary of Estonian SSR]

[Excerpts] Today in Estonia we mark the 41st anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power and the creation of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic.

In 1945 the established official state commission, led by Academician Hans Kruus, confirmed by documents that the loss caused to the national economy of the republic amounted to R16.2 billion. In order better to visualize the magnitude of the losses I will give a comparison. The total amount of the budget of the republic in 1946 was R600 million. So the loss caused by the German fascist invaders was equal to the budget of 26 years.

Would we have been able to overcome such great losses on our own? Under the conditions of bourgeois development our republic would have been burdened with immense debts, it would have become economically and politically dependent on imperialist countries.

In the fourth 5-year period, in the years 1946-50, the import into our republic of the necessary products, raw materials, foodstuffs, materials, equipment and other items exceeded exports from the republic by 1.7 times. Today, after the 10th 5-year period we find that our industry produces in 1 year 48 times the output in the course of the entire prewar year of 1940. In the course of seven 5-year periods, from being a country dependent on imperialist countries, producing agricultural and other raw materials, the Estonian SSR has changed into a fully developed industrial republic, where two-thirds of the total output is produced by industry.

The primitive agriculture oriented toward producing small goods changed at the same time into an extensively mechanized and intensely socialist branch of production. At present our agriculture produces twice as much agricultural output as in 1940. Moreover, approximately five times fewer people work in our agriculture. The electrical capacity of agriculture has increased 18 times.

Today, too, the capitalist economy periodically experiences crises which are accompanied by an increased shortage of work. At present the number of unemployed in many capitalist countries is greater than at any time before. The number of unemployed is increasing particularly among young people. After graduation many of them are unable to find any kind of work for quite a long time. In the bourgeois world the members of minorities in particular are prevented from working.

The economic successes of the land of the soviets have achieved a constant growth in people's well-being and have created favorable conditions for an all-round development of personality. Concepts such as lack of work and social and national oppression have been left in the distant past here.

Today all the Soviet people are thinking how they can better implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The entire history of Soviet Estonia vigorously and strikingly confirms the immense force of socialism, the (?directives) of our party's Leninist policy and of the USSR people's friendship and fraternity.

RIGA PAPER EDITORIALIZES AGAINST WASTING BREAD

LD171120 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 0500 GMT 23 Jul 81

[From the CINA review]

[Excerpts] Bread is available to all of us. It is cheap and in our everyday life there is never any need to worry that there could be any shortage of it. Probably precisely because of this sometimes we are wasteful with bread. There must be a serious reminder about this, because such a bad habit must not be tolerated, we read in the editorial article on honoring bread.

Agricultural work expenditure continuously increases, but the price of bread does not change. It is and will remain stable also in the future. This is possible only in a socialist system, therefore one must rigorously turn against such phenomena, where squandering of people's assets is evident. Letters sent to the CINA by readers are mentioned in the editorial article, in which people write with bitterness and indignation, how senselessly in some places we behave toward grain and bread.

PAZHITNEV REPORTS GRAIN, FODDER HARVEST FIGURES

PM180850 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev Agricultural Review: "Every Minute Saves an Ear of Grain"]

[Excerpts] The closer fall approaches, the more intensive the graingrowers' work becomes. They are exerting considerable efforts to conclude the harvesting as quickly as possible and to fulfill the pledges for the sale of grain to the state. The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that over the past week, arable farmers reaped 10.7 million hectares of cereals and threshed 10.9 million hectares. And in all, 57.2 million hectares of grain (or 48 percent of the amount sown) had been reaped and 53 million hectares had been threshed from the beginning of the harvest through 10 August.

While gathering the harvest from the grainfields, the arable farmers do not forget other urgent work. The procurement of fodder is continuing in the country. By 10 August, 51.9 million tons of hay and 48.7 million tons of cured hay had been laid in, 16 million tons of silage had been laid down and 4.8 million tons of vitamin grass meal had been produced. The workers in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Vladimirskaya, Kostromskaya and a number of other oblasts are harvesting green matter and procuring fodder successfully.

August is a time of concern for the future grainfield. By the beginning of the second 10-day period in August, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes had done 5.1 million hectares of fall plowing and had prepared the soil on an area of 24.4 million hectares for winter crops.

The amount of fieldwork is still great. But the farmers have little time left in which to complete it. This is why it is necessary to utilize efficiently every working minute during the harvest work period which will make it possible to gather the harvest completely and to prevent losses or spoilage of the harvested crops.

CENTER OF HARVESTING MOVES TO NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN

LD171530 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] The Soviet Union took in slightly less grain last week than in the previous weeks. This is not because the harvesting has slowed down. In the southern grain fields the farmers completed the harvesting in a short time and despite the bad weather they have taken in a good crop. The center of harvesting has now moved to northern Kazakhstan, southern Siberia, where the grain crops are just ripening. Throughout the country half the grain crops have now been harvested.

USSR MINISTRY REVIEWS WINTER CROPS PREPARATIONS

FM141606 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "In the USSR Ministry of Agriculture": "High Standard of Agricultural Techniques for Winter Crops"]

[Text] The other day the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Collegium examined the question of the preparations for and execution of the sowing of winter crops in the current year. It was noted that with the prevailing weather conditions it is necessary to adopt urgent measures to ensure the speediest completion of the harvest and the successful preparation for and execution of the sowing of winter crops at the optimum time laid down by agricultural techniques, as an important condition for obtaining a high yield in 1982.

On many farms the potentials of winter crops are still not being adequately exploited. Not infrequently low yields are gathered and some of the sowings become thin or die. The main reasons for this are failure to observe technical requirements for the cultivation of winter crops and failure to ensure that good predecessor crops are used so as to make it possible to accumulate a sufficient quantity of moisture in the soil and carry out the sowing in good time. The yield is detrimentally affected by failure to prepare the soil in good time after nonfallow predecessors, the disruption of optimum sowing schedules, poor quality seed, a shortage of seed in farms' carry-over stocks and insufficient use of fertilizers.

As data from scientific research institutions and the experience of leading farms show, good preservation of winter crops in the winter-spring period can be ensured and a good yield obtained only on condition that there is strict implementation of zonal organizational measures and techniques. The technique for cultivating winter grain crops on a differentiated basis for five zones of Stavropolskiy Kray can serve as an example here. The grain growers in the Kuban, on the Don and in many oblasts of the Ukraine are taking account of zonal peculiarities in their work in the winter crop fields.

In the current year, unlike what has happened in previous years, it is necessary to ensure that the bulk of the winter crops follow the best predecessors: In arid conditions, they must follow clean fallow, winter fallow [parovaya ozim], early-harvested leguminous crops, corn for silage and green fodder, and also perennial grasses. And the soil must be prepared in good time and treated with mineral fertilizers.

This year one in four hectares of winter crops for grain will be sown on clean fallow land. The need to increase efficiency and yield from every fallow hectare requires the application of special cultivation techniques here. It is necessary to be particularly thorough in selecting varieties, determining seeding norms and applying mineral and, particularly, phosphorus-containing fertilizers without fail. It should not be forgotten that in sowing on clean fallow, for all varieties, the optimum sowing time is 10-12 days later than in sowing after non-fallow predecessors. It is intolerable that many farm leaders and specialists act as if fallow fields were supplied with moisture from the start. In most cases this leads to excessive growth in winter crops, a high incidence of disease in the plants and a sharp fall in winter-hardiness.

The accelerated ripening of agricultural crops, higher rates of harvesting and associated early release of fields create the necessary preconditions for the timely, high-quality preparation of the soil for winter crops to be sown after non-fallow predecessors. However, in many oblasts, particularly in the RSFSR, these favorable potentials are not being sufficiently exploited.

As in previous years, they are extremely slow in clearing the fields of straw and preparing the soil on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Bryanskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Ivanovskaya, Novgorodskaya, Vologodskaya and Kostromskaya Oblasts, although the optimum time for sowing winter crops has arrived there.

In view of the great significance of the timing of the preparation of soil for winter crops, agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are instructed to organize soil preparation immediately after the harvesting of preceding crops, making wide use of surface treatment and the elimination of weeds with herbicides. As the practice of many farms has shown, this prevents the soil from drying out and clods from forming and creates the preconditions for carrying out the sowing at the best time in accordance with agricultural techniques. A creative approach to choosing the method of treatment, differentiated on the basis of zonal peculiarities, predecessor crops and prevailing weather conditions, will make it possible to avoid the errors and omissions which have occured in the past.

The ministry drew the attention of leaders and specialists on agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the need to establish strict monitoring of the observance of optimum sowing times as a decisive condition for successful overwintering and for obtaining a high yield from winter grain crops, and also of seeding norms and differentiation in these norms on the basis of the variety and quality of seeds, time of sowing and condition of the soil. Experience shows that, if sowing is too early, plants grow too fast, and then during the winter they thin out and often die. If sowing is too late, the plants do not have time to form tillers and roots, have difficulty in surviving the winter's unfavorable conditions, make insufficient use of fall and spring moisture supplies in the soil and suffer more from spring and summer drought.

In the central chernozem oblasts, regions on the Volga and the Non-Chernozem Zone, the structure of winter crops areas must be revised with a view to increasing sowings of rye as a more winter-hardy crop. National economic interests demand an increase in its production. New varieties of rye which come close to winter wheat in terms of yield must be used more extensively.

The potential exists in the current year for applying mineral fertilizers on winter grain areas on a wider scale. Effective measures must be adopted locally to ensure the application of more mineral fertilizers in preparing the soil and to ensure that all winter grain crops are sown with a simultaneous application of phosphorus-containing fertilizers in the drills. It is important to carry out top-dressing of plants in the fall, particularly after nonfallow predecessors. The top-dressing of sowings with the optimum combination of nutrients will ensure increased winter hardiness in plants, good hardening off and good over-wintering.

Special attention was directed to ensuring timely supplies of high quality seed to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It was noted that there has been unsatisfactory work in creating carry-over stocks of winter crops in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone--in recent years the stocks have not increased, but fallen.

In the time remaining before the sowing, agricultural organs must adopt every possible measure to provide every kolkhoz and sovkhoz with good quality seed for winter crops, particularly new, high productivity varieties. To this end it is recommended that sowings for seed be harvested in good time and the post-harvest treatment of seed be carried out, and that the fulfillment of plans for seed procurement for state resources and the timely implementation of interrepublican and intrarepublican shipments be ensured. It is necessary to organize the exchange of seed between farms and within state resources, to utilize carry-over stocks and to finish checking sowing quality before beginning the sowing, bearing in mind that sowings of winter crops must everywhere use chemically treated seed of the best regionally differentiated varieties, in the first and second categories of seed standards.

The yield of winter crops in the second year of the 5-year plan will depend on the correct use of the whole range of agricultural techniques depending on prevailing conditions in each zone. The strategy and tactics of preparations for and execution of the sowing must be based on a thorough analysis of the lessons of past years, the interpretation of the efficiency of individual agricultural techniques and the prevailing situation. Here it is necessary to take into account increasing material and technical provision for farms, as well as the maximum utilization of all internal reserves and potentials. It is necessary to ensure that machinery for the winter sowing reaches the farms on a preferential basis, that fertilizers for application in the drills are delivered in good time and that seed shipments proceed without interruption.

In carrying out the sowing of winter crops it is necessary to prevent the errors of past years, when a number of farms, seeking to fulfill the plan, have permitted sowing at the wrong time in poorly prepared soil, which has often caused plants to die during the winter-spring period and has led to much resowing. There must be a high standard of agricultural technique for the winter sowing.

STAFF CRITICIZES FARM MACHINERY BUILDERS' FAULTS

PM141435 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Jul 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Session of All-Union Staff"]

[Text] A routine session of the all-union staff to monitor the modernization and construction of tractor and agricultural machine-building enterprises has been held. The last time, as already reported, the staff examined the preparation of technical documentation for 1982 projects. This time the fulfillment of the plan of construction and installation work in the first half of the year was at the center of attention.

The plan of construction and installation work for the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building was fulfilled by only 93 percent. It came to light during the discussion that the reasons causing stoppages and slowing up construction are typical: too few workers, interruptions in supplies of materials, shortages of machinery and the weak base of the construction industry. But the chief reason is the low standard of organization of construction work on many projects.

Individual subdivisions of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are also considerably to blame in the present situation. There are frequent instances of delays over issuing technical documentation, of untimely ordering of materials and equipment and of interruptions in funding.

Having examined the situation on agricultural machine-building construction projects, the all-union staff outlined measures to eliminate the shortcomings, unconditionally fulfill the plan of construction and installation work for 1981 and commission on schedule projects due for completion.

MINISTER OUTLINES ROLE OF SUBSIDIARY FARMS

PM171233 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 31 July 1981 publishes on page 2 a 1,900-word article by P. Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy, under the heading "The Sector's Agrarian Potential." Lomako discusses the development of subsidiary farms at enterprises in the nonferrous metallurgy sector, outlining the scale of investments and methods of work on these farms and their role in contributing to food supplies.

LATVIAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON PRIVATE PLOTS

LD141028 Riga Domestic Service in Russian 0510 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on additional undertakings to expand agricultural production on private plots adopted in 1981, envisages increasing interest among citizens in working household plots and in raising livestock and poultry. I asked Janis Bonats, first secretary of the Latvian CP Bauskskiy Raykom, deputy of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Agricultural Commission, to tell what is being done in this connection in our republic:

[Begin recording] [Bonats] In the republic, for instance in the production of meat, household plots produce 10-15 percent of the total amount, and 25 percent and even up to 30 percent of milk. When talking about field produce, as regards potatoes they even produce up to 50 percent or more in some years.

[Question] These figures are of a great significance, but production diminished in the 10th 5-year period. What is the cause of this?

[Answer] It is of course difficult to give a single answer, there are many causes here. But the chief one, talking mainly about the experience of Bauskskiy Rayon, was that farm administrations were not interested in the development of this sector, mainly because the production of this sector was not included in farm plans. At the same time this production required additional resources, material funds and times. There were also a number of other circumstances, relating to the veterinary-zootechnical service for example. All of this had to be provided using farm funds, farm capacities. In short, there was a great deal of trouble and worry, but it was of no benefit to farms. What is the solution? The solution, without doubt, is to make farm heads interested in the development of this sector. In this connection the raykom and the rayon executive committee turned to the republic's government with the request for permission, by way of an experiment, for rayon farms to combine both plans, both in the public sector and in the private sector, providing for the farms a single plan, and permitting the farms to purchase an unlimited number and weight of animals directly from inhabitants and sell them to the state.

[Question] The proposal was accepted. And in Bauskaskiy and Liepayskiy Rayons this experiment was started. Now 2 years have gone by. What are the results?

[Answer] I will mention only a few figures. Whereas this sector generally, in 1979 and 1980, continued to lose production in the republic, as regards meat production--specifically in Leipayskiy and Bauskskiy Rayons, where this experiment with the joint plan was conducted--such production from the private sector increased. In Leipayskiy Rayon in 1980 it increased by 40 percent; in Bauskaskiy Rayon it increased by 90 percent. As can be seen from the figures the effect is very great.

How can this be explained? It is to be explained by the fact that with the joint plan, this aspect of production is included in the farm plan. The funds obtained from this production are included temporarily in the combined turnover of farm funds, which especially during hard, difficult economic circumstances help to resolve problems more simply, despite the fact that these funds are transferred back to inhabitants. The additional payments for quality, and in the 2 years of the experiment also for overfulfilment of the production plan, remained at the disposal of the farm. You see, all these factors make the farm interested in dealing very seriously and concretely with these questions.

These circumstances are favorable to inhabitants. They are also favorable to the state, because as we heard from the percentages of increases mentioned for this kind of production, the amount of stockbreeding products increases.

[Question] A session of our republic's Supreme Soviet was held in June. One of the points on the agenda concerned the tasks of local soviets in increasing the production of stockbreeding products on citizens' private household plots. You, Comrade Bonats, delivered the co-report of the agricultural commission. In your co-report you analyze in detail the aforementioned experiment on all the farms of two rayons of the republic and at some rural soviets; on 155 farms in all. The results showed that where the experiment took place the production of stockbreeding products on household plots considerably increased, but on others it fell.

[Answer] In this connection, at the Supreme Soviet session the Agricultural Commission recommended to the Supreme Soviet and the republic's government to introduce this kind of procedure in all the rayons of the republic and on all farms of the republic's rayons. The agricultural commission also examined the draft decree submitted by the republic's government on this question and extensively discussed it, analyzed it, made certain corrections to it and made certain suggestions, especially regarding the problematic aspects which exist in dealing with these questions. The commission stated--and this was also advanced in the work of the Supreme Soviet session--that a number of outstanding questions hampering the development of this sector have yet to be resolved. These questions, according to the viewpoint of the deputies of the Agricultural Commission, are as follows:

First, it would be very important for the state to purchase farm animals from household plots for fixed prices without differentiation according to zones in the republic as has been the case hitherto.

Further, the deputies of the Agricultural Commission believe that in the trade network there is still too little state-produced concentrated fodder, which could then be bartered proportionally against the produce marketed from household plots. Certain work is of course being carried out in this field, but not on the necessary scale as required by this sector's further development prospects.

It was emphasized that the state plan and the republic's Ministry of Agriculture still does not allot the necessary building materials in order to construct new household buildings and implement repairs on existing buildings on household plots, that the former jobs have to be carried out at the expense of farms' construction materials funds. This is certainly a limiting factor which restricts the further development of this sector.

And last of all it was emphasized--probably at first glance this seems a trivial matter--that on the republic's farms there is a lack of appropriate weighing scales for receiving animals from household plots in an organized manner. There are large scales on farms for weighing large loads, with a big capacity, but there is a lack of scales for weighing individual animals. [end recording]

RSFSR OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON PRIVATE FARMS

LD180920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2040 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Interview with RSFSR Deputy Agriculture Minister Vasiliyev Nikolayevich Pustozerov, entitled "Private Farming is a Benefit for All," carried in the "Land and People" program--live in the studio]

[Text] [Pustozerov] Persistently implementing modern agrarian policy, party, administrative and economic bodies are concentrating their main attention on the development of socialized production. But this does not mean that one should ignore the possibilities of private subsidiary plots. Experience shows that such plots can be a considerable help in the production of meat, milk and certain other products. Suffice it to say that the private plots of the population of our republic produce almost 40 percent of the potatoes, a third of the vegetables and more than a quarter of the meat, milk and eggs. It should be recognized that in the recent past, many of those in charge of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and agricultural organs underestimated the role of private plots in reinforcing foodstuff resources.

In a number of places the requirements of kolkhoz workers and employees were not fully satisfied as regards young cattle and fowl; due care was not shown in allocating haymaking and pasture plots, or in providing transport. Serious shortcomings were permitted in the purchases of excess agricultural products from the population. As a result, the number of cattle and the amount of produce from citizens' private subsidiary plots in a number of oblasts, krays and autonomous republics in recent years has been reduced. The situation is now changing for the better.

With the appearance of a special decision on this matter our ministry, together with other departments, and local party and administrative organs is persistently eliminating the shortcomings in this matter and is actively promoting the fact that every family in the countryside may have a kitchen garden and raise cattle and poultry on their plot. In order to achieve this we have worked out and are implementing specific measures to improve conditions for keeping private subsidiary plots by kolkhoz farmers, sovkhoz workers and other agricultural employees.

[Question] Vasiliy Nikolayevich, would you enumerate the specific measures which are being carried out by your ministry for improving conditions for keeping private subsidiary plots?

[Answer] The ministry has outlined an increase at the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes to raise and sell annually to the population 8 million piglets and 300 million young poultry. The plots will promote the construction by kolkhoz farmers and sovkhoz workers of farm outbuildings; implement additional measures for improving the provision of fodder for cattle and poultry which are on citizens' private subsidiary plots; and provide the kolkhoz farmers, workers and employees who are conscientiously participating in social production, and pensioners holding private subsidiary plots with cattle, sheep and goats, and plots for haymaking and pasture for as long a period as possible. Local agricultural organs, collectives of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, under the leadership of party orgnizations, will do everything they can to create everywhere a public climate in which the kolkhoz workers and employees and other citizens feel that by raising cattle and poultry on private subsidiary plots, keeping kitchen gardens and orchards they are doing useful work for the state.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now permitted to conclude on a voluntary basis agreements with citizens living on their land and conscientiously taking part in social production, and also with pensioners, for the raising and purchase of cattle and poultry, surplus milk and produce will be counted as part of their fulfillment of the state plan.

As before, those who have cattle remain complete masters of their produce. They satisfy their needs and deliver the surplus to the state. But now the private farm [dvor] is becoming a reinforcement for social production. Now the directors of sovkhozes and kolkhoz farm chairmen are helping private subsidiary plots not only because it is required by law and by moral duty, but also because it is beneficial to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

In order to increase the interest of young families in the development of private subsidiary plots, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises have been permitted to provide such families with young cattle free, and to give help in the construction of outbuildings under the condition that the members of the family work at the mentioned enterprise. Sovkhoz administrations, in agreement with the trade union committees, have been permitted to repay up to 50 percent of the credit offered for the purchase of cows and heifers to workers and employees who work conscientiously; to teachers and doctors who work and live in the territory of these enterprises; and also to pensioners who worked for an extended period on them. These funds should stimulate the economy. For house construction, and for improving garden plots, it is planned to allocate long-term credit up to 43,000 [as heard] to be paid off over 10 years, beginning the third year after the credit is received. The USSR State Bank has been permitted to allocate to sovkhozes and kolkhozes credits for payment of advances of kolkhoz farmers, workers and employees on the strength of agreements for raising and purchasing cattle and poultry and for the purchase of surplus milk at 50 percent of the agreed sum. A number of additional measures have also been set up for the further development of collective garden plots. The long-term allocation of plots of land not covered by woods, or occupied by forest plants of little value, in green belt and suburban zones of towns or other settlements is also envisaged.

LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1296 SATELLITE REPORTED

LD140906 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Aug, TASS--On Wednesday the Soviet Union launched the aritificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1296."

It carries on board scientific equipment intended to continue space research.

The satellite was put into the orbit with a revolution period of 89.8 minutes. The maximum distance from the earth is 377 kilometers, the minimum distance 181 kilometers, and the inclination of the orbit 67.2 degrees.

In addition to scientific equipment, the satellite carries a radio system to accurately measure the elements of the orbit and a telemetering system to transmit back to the earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

SCIENTIST INTERVIEWED ON INTOR REACTOR PROJECT

PM131401 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 5 August 1981 in its morning edition publishes on page 3 a 2,400-word B. Konovalov interview with B. Kadomtsev, "leader of the Soviet working party of experts" on the INTOR project, under the heading "INTOR--The International Thermonuclear Reactor." Kadomtsev outlines the history of the INTOR project, involving Soviet, U.S., Japanese and Euratom scientists, and explains its aim of developing a fusion reactor, based on the Tokamak design but on a larger scale. He discusses some of the technical problems involved and outlines future developments, both internationally and within the internal Soviet Tokamak project. He concludes by noting that "our country consistently advocates cooperation in large-scale scientific research."

NEW TV RELAY SYSTEM SET UP IN TADZHIKISTAN

LD171510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] A new television relay between Khorog and Moscow has been set up with the help of Tadzhikistan's first Moskva television system. It has enabled inhabitants of the oblast center of the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast to see the first program of central television. Previously, residents of the mountainous area received the programs via the communications satellite on the Orbita system. Assembly of the station was carried out in only 2 weeks and worked out 10 times cheaper. Now such stations will be set up in other high mountainous areas of Tadzhikistan.

CONSTRUCTION OF ALMA-ATA TV TOWER COMPLETED

PM140802 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] The highest structure in the country's seismic zone--the Alma-Ata TV tower--has risen to the planned height. Its spire rises to 372 meters. The new TV tower will double the zone of good reception of radio and television broadcasts in southern Kazakhstan.

REPORT, COMMENT ON AIR FLEET DAY CELEBRATION

Moscow Meeting

LD150253 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people and soldiers of the capital garrison was devoted to the USSR's Air Fleet Day. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force, deputy USSR defense minister and chief marshal of aviation, delivered a report. He said that the air force was equipped with modern aviation technology and weaponry, representing a formidable and mighty component in the Soviet Armed Forces.

Batekhin Commentary

LD151534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Commentary by Lt Gen Avn Leonid Lukich Batekhin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Force Political Directorate, on the occasion of Air Fleet Day, in the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades, USSR Air Fleet Day is being marked by the Soviet people and its armed defenders in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm and monolithic cohesion around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by that outstanding politican and statesman, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Profoundly realizing the inseparable link of the vital interests of the land of the soviets with the implementation of the plans of our party, the working people and servicemen are directing all their strength and energies to a successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress. The economic and defense might of the socialist state is growing along the path of communist construction with every passing day and the potential is increasing for the further improvement of people's lives. Relying on the achievements and advantages of socialism and its political and economic system, the Soviet Armed Forces are reliably fulfilling their historic destiny. Together with the servicemen of the army and navy, a worthy contribution to the cause of the armed defense of the gains of socialism is being made by the personnel of the air forces.

Contrary to the calculations of bourgeois strategists, the Soviet Union emerged from the war even stronger politically. Under the leadership of the Communist Party our people carried out a feat of renewal. On the basis of a further upsurge in the economy, science and culture, the defensive potential of the country has increased several times over and, if mankind for over 3 and 1/2 decades has not known the calamity of a world war, the decisive credit for this belongs to our homeland.

The Soviet Armed Forces, with the armies of the socialist community states, are reliably defending the revolutionary gains of the peoples and peace throughout the world.

However, aggressive circles of imperialism, above all in the United States, are placing in opposition to the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy a course of exacerbating the international situation and stepping up the arms race.

The aim of all these actions by the American administration, besides the achievement of military superiority over the USSR and other socialist countries, is to attempt by an unprecedented armaments race to undermine their economies.

But, as was stressed recently in a PRAVDA article by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, times have changed. The calculations of our enemies are built on sand. The socialist countries have all the potential to foil the plans of reaction to achieve military superiority.

In these conditions our party and the socialist states are doing everything necessary to strengthen the country's defense capability and to raise the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces.

At the 26th party congress it was noted with pride that today a firm combination of high-level technical equipment, military skill and an uncrushable morale constitutes the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces. The glorious air forces are reliably guarding the aerial borders of our homeland. Possessing powerful up-to-date aviation equipment and armaments, they are capable of carrying out widespread maneuvering of forces and means and inflicting crushing blows on aerial and ground targets. The presence in the equipment of the air forces of complicated aviational complexes makes heightened demands on people and those in command of formidable combat equipment.

The tasks of military and technical training of air force servicemen and a further improvement of their moral, political and psychological tempering have now greatly increased.

At the present time intensive summer combat training is in progress at airfields, ranges and flying areas.

The commanders, political bodies and party organizations of the air forces are paying unremitting attention to the questions of molding in airmen a scientific world outlook, high ideological conviction, communist morality and constant readiness to defend the homeland and the great gains of socialism.

Dear comrades, I cordially greet you on the occasion of USSR Air Fleet Day. Air force servicemen in a unified combat formation with the personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces will continue with dignity and honor to carry out their patriotic and internationalist duty of defending the sacred borders of our homeland and the state interests of the socialist community countries.